

# REPORT

OF THE

## INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES

ON THE

DEEP SEA, COAST, AND INLAND FISHERIES OF IRELAND,

FOR

1870.

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*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.*

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TO HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN POYNTE, EARL SPENCER, K.G.  
LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, in conformity with the Act of Parliament, beg to submit our Report on the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland for 1870.

THE SEA FISHERIES.

This branch of the fisheries was only intrusted to us in the latter part of 1869. We were unable for the reasons stated in our Report for that year to furnish statistics as to the number of men and boys and craft wholly and partially engaged in fishing.

We experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining full information on these points for 1870. Up to 1869 the coast was divided into thirty-eight divisions, each being under the charge of an Inspecting Commander, on whom devolved the registry of men and boats. No portion of the coast was left unguarded.

The Coast-guard were therefore enabled to ascertain with comparative ease and certainty the number of persons engaged in fishing and the craft employed. From 1868 to 1869 changes took place which threw considerable obstacles in the way of our obtaining accurate statistics.

The registration of fishing vessels and their crews was transferred from the Coast-guard to the Custom House.

The divisions of the former were changed from thirty-eight to thirty-one, most of the limits being altered and extended.

The number of Coast-guard was so much diminished that different parts of the coast were left wholly unguarded, in one place alone for twenty-five miles. Although a small penalty attaches to the non-registration of boats, and that the duty devolves on the Coast-guard, when opportunity occurs, to see that the law is carried out, still from their diminished number and total withdrawal from some portions of the coast, the strict enforcement of the registry regulations became impossible, and several boat owners neglected to register.

Having pointed out to the Admiralty the difficulty we would have in obtaining information, unless instructions were given to the Coast-guard to ascertain the number of boats with their crews, whether registered or not, on the unguarded as well as the guarded part of the coast, orders were issued to afford us the co-operation we requested. Even with the assistance given to us the operation has been a slow, and, in some instances, an expensive one to this department.

As the services of the Coast-guard could only be afforded when not engaged on other duty, the issuing of this Report has in consequence been delayed considerably beyond the time that it would otherwise have appeared. Although we are confident that the returns now presented are as perfect as it is possible to make them, considering the difficulties we have had to contend with, still we deem it well to observe that we apprehend that the crews returned as belonging to the craft only partially engaged in fishing are calculated to convey an exaggerated idea of the actual number. The mode adopted for

quently in reference to this class, both by the Customs and Coast-guard, appears to be to register about the number that would be likely to be required to man a boat in the event of its going to fish; supposing, therefore, as often occurs in a locality, that there are six boats, but only available crews for four of them, the number of fishermen which would appear on the registry would be twenty-four, whilst in reality only sixteen existed, allowing four to each boat.

After minutely inquiring into the number of boats, and the crews required for them, along the coast, the Coast-guard return 104 more boats than were registered at the Custom House, but 58 less in the crews, clearly showing that they must have averaged the latter in a different way from the Customs.

We have come to the conclusion that fully one-third may be taken off the 26,374 men returned as partially engaged in fishing, and that 18,000 is nearer the correct number than 26,000.

The number of fishermen returned in 1846, and previous years, represented we believe the actual number, as the greater population enabled every boat to obtain a crew when required. The last Report of our predecessors on the Sea Fisheries, that for 1868, stated that the number of vessels and boats engaged that year was 9,184, and men and boys 39,339. The number of the former in 1870 was 8,999, and of the latter 38,629, showing in the two years a decrease of 185 in the craft, and 710 in the crews.

The following table shows:—

NUMBER OF VESSELS AND BOATS, MEN AND BOYS, EMPLOYED IN THE COAST FISHERIES, FROM 1846 TO 1871, INCLUSIVE.

YEAR.	Vessels and Boats.	Men and Boys.	YEAR.	Vessels and Boats.	Men and Boys.	YEAR.	Vessels and Boats.	Men and Boys.
1846	19,383	113,073	1855	11,251	47,864	1863	11,375	48,601
1848	19,553	81,717	1856	11,039	48,774	1864	9,300	40,940
1849	18,100	71,505	1857	12,758	53,073	1865	9,455	40,802
1850	16,347	68,380	1858	11,813	52,101	1866	9,444	40,063
1851	14,736	64,612	1859	11,881	50,115	1867	9,332	38,444
1852	11,769	58,865	1860	13,483	55,630	1868	9,184	37,339
1853	12,381	49,908	1861	11,845	48,624	1870	8,999	38,629
1854	11,079	49,227	1862	11,390	50,220			

Thus it will be seen that the vessels and boats are now less than half, as compared with 1846, and the crews reduced to nearly a third.

Hitherto no information was afforded as to the number of vessels and boats, and men and boys solely, nearly, and only partially engaged in the fisheries.

We have, however, been able to ascertain that there are solely engaged in fishing—231 first-class vessels; 1,118 second ditto, or boats; 470 third ditto, or boats; or a total of 1,819; and 8,150 men and boys. Nearly altogether employed in fishing—63 first-class vessels; 448 second ditto, or boats; 373 third ditto, or boats; or a total of 884; and 4,104 men and boys. Only partially engaged in fishing—54 first-class vessels; 2,615 second ditto, or boats; 3,627 boats; or a total of 6,296 boats, and 26,374 men and boys. The latter number as already stated being much exaggerated. Besides this we find that the Coast-guard, through misconception of the orders issued by the Board of Trade, have, in some instances, entered boats wholly engaged at salmon fishing as sea-fishery boats.

The greater portion of the boats and men and boys returned as only partially engaged in fishing seldom fish for more than a few hours in the year. The boats for the most part are used for cutting and collecting seaweed, carrying sand and turf, conveying passengers and agricultural produce, &c.

When opportunity offers, the owners collect a crew from amongst their neighbours, frequently farmers' sons, and go out for a few hours' fishing. In some instances this does not occur a dozen times in the year; but if even on only one occasion, the boat is deemed a fishing boat, and her chance crew put down as fishermen, although they may have followed the occupation only for a single day during the entire year. Relatively, the capture of fish is now much less than before the famine, by the boats only partially engaged in fishing, on account of the deterioration in the craft and gear, and consequent inability of the owners to follow their calling properly.

Putting aside the large diminution in the number of boats since 1846, it is not too much to say that on a comparison of equal numbers of the boats partially engaged in fishing before that period, with the number now returned under that head, it would be found that the former fished twice as much and captured twice more fish than the latter.

In our first Report (1869) we fully stated the cause of the enormous decline that has taken place in the number of boats and persons engaged in fishing pursuits, viz: the famine of 1847-8-9, and subsequent years of distress, and pointed out the only remedy which we considered could be successfully applied to arrest further decline, and place the fisheries in a prosperous condition. Another year's experience fully confirms the opinion which we have already expressed to your Excellency, that "no great improvement can be looked for in the sea fisheries until loans are advanced to a portion of the fishermen for the repair and purchase of boats and gear."

Having visited every part of the coast, and fully informed ourselves of the condition of the fishermen, we unhesitatingly pronounce that if much longer time is allowed to pass without our suggestions being carried out, fishing industry will nearly expire on half the coast. Every day's delay will add enormously to the difficulty of restoration, as boats and gear get out of repair, and the owners abandon the pursuit—in many instances their little tracts of ground become absorbed in the larger farms near them—and there is less opportunity for the youthful portion of the sea-coast population becoming acquainted with the mode of managing boats or capturing fish.

Already in many places the coast may be traversed for miles, even where good shelter exists and fish abound, without a boat being seen. This deplorable state of things is certain to increase if a helping hand be not extended to save this important industry from perishing. Ten or twenty thousand pounds, judiciously expended now—not as a gift, but as a loan—would do far more good than a million given away in half-a-dozen years hence. Indeed, no amount of money, if things be suffered to take their present course, could in that time accomplish what might now be done by the outlay of a few thousands, certain to be again nearly all refunded to the State.

Numerous instances have come to our knowledge of industrious fishermen being prevented from adequately pursuing their calling for want of a little money to procure materials, for which they could give satisfactory security.

It is not too much to estimate that if men such as these were aided, within a few years fully a million's worth more of fish would be afforded to the public than there is at present, that the above additional amount would be put in circulation, tending to promote various other industries, the extinction of an important class would be stayed, and a valuable nursery for the Royal and Mercantile Marine preserved.

That loans could be easily and inexpensively administered, and that little or no loss would be likely to be incurred, if due care were observed by the department charged with their administration in obtaining proper security, is fully proved by the operations of "the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor of Ireland."

To free grants we would be strongly opposed, and consider that much of the benefit likely to result from loans would be marred unless their repayment were strictly enforced.

As the large influx of herrings which set in on a portion of the east coast, and mackerel on a portion of the south, are often erroneously regarded as an indication of the general state of the fisheries of Ireland, we deem it well to call attention to the fact, that owing to the numerous indentations the coast line is estimated at upwards of 2,500 miles.

The length of coast along which the more important herring and mackerel fisheries are carried on does not amount to 250 miles, and the value of the capture, nearly £800,000, amounts to fully two-thirds of all the fish taken around the coast. When, therefore, it is considered that on the remaining 2,250 miles of coast not more than £150,000 is taken, it will be understood why an equal amount of cured fish has to be imported from Norway, Labrador, Canada, Newfoundland, and Scotland, to supply the requirements of the people. As will be seen in the Appendix, the Cornish, Manx, and Scotch boats must have taken by far the greater quantity of the herrings captured on the east coast. The return from Howth states the highest number of boats of each country that fished as follows:—Manx, 95; Cornish, 92; Scotch, 34; Irish, 67.

The same may be said of the mackerel fisheries, so far as regards English and Manx boats, as it appears that at Kinsale for 1870 there were fishing there 95 Manx boats, 25 English, 18 French, and 58 Irish.

During this year there were 197 English and Manx boats against 70 Irish, and the French vessels had increased to 49, most of them double the tonnage of the Irish craft, besides being as a rule better equipped and manned, and able to proceed distances to fish which the Irish boats could not attempt. This superiority may be mainly attributed to the aid given by the French Government to the forwarding of their fisheries.

The Commission on Oyster Fisheries having, in compliance with your Excellency's desire, furnished you with a Report on the state of the Sea Fisheries, so far as they came under their observation when conducting the former inquiry, we deem it well to give the following extract from their Report on the subject of loans, as it fully bears out our

statement, and is valuable as an expressive of the opinion formed by two independent English gentlemen of great competency who formed a portion of the Commission:—

"It would appear that since 1800 Scotland has received for the promotion of her fisheries fully a million and a quarter sterling more than Ireland.

"We entertain little doubt that if Ireland were only left, on satisfactory security, for the promotion of her sea-coast fisheries, a like sum to that which Scotland has received in excess of Ireland during the last ten years for the same purpose, or even if the Fishery Department were authorised to lend annually a sum equal to that which is voted for Scottish over Irish fisheries, that the latter would, in ten years, without loss to the State, be placed in as flourishing a position as to require little, if any, further aid. Should something of the kind not be done to arrest the present rapid decline of the fisheries it is inevitable that they will sink still lower. We cannot, however, believe that any Government will continue to neglect so obvious a duty as the attempt, at least, to render as available as possible the rich field for increased industry offered by the surrounding seas.

"In the last ten years alone there has been a decrease in fishing craft of 2,697, and in the crews of 10,776 persons. If not arrested in the way we have suggested it is inevitable that this decline will go rapidly on, and that every delay will enormously increase the difficulty of restoration.

"The great change from tillage to pasturage now going on in Ireland renders it the more desirable that anything likely to afford other employment should be availed of.

"Unfortunately, Ireland does not possess the same mineral resources as England and Scotland, or the same advantages of capital, commerce, and manufactures; therefore it is the more incumbent that those on whom the duty devolves should endeavour to render available to the people every industrial resource which Ireland possesses.

"Rarely, perhaps, was there given to any Government such an opportunity of doing so much good at so little risk of loss.

"With the example of what the French Government is doing for its fisheries, and remembering the aid which has been, and still is rendered to the Scotch fisheries, it seems incredible that those of Ireland should be left to their fate.

"That the poverty of the coast population, caused by dire visitations of Providence, has alone prevented them from benefiting to the full extent of the plenty contained in the surrounding seas, is proved by the eagerness with which they have taken advantage of every encouragement to engage in fishing pursuits which has been offered to them.

"We feel bound to repeat that we believe nothing of value can be accomplished for the Sea Fisheries until effect be given to the strong recommendations of the two Commissions and of the Select Committee of 1849 and 1867, combined with the advice of some of the most experienced officers of Government, so as to aid, in the manner suggested, the fishing population in pursuing their avocation with success.

"Should the Legislature lend the assistance sought, and thus enable the willing labourer to provide himself with the implements of his craft, we anticipate that this declining pursuit will ere long be converted into a flourishing industry."

A reference to Appendix 1, containing the report from the Inspecting Commanders of Coast-guard, shows the excellence of the character of the fishermen. No conflicts have taken place between persons pursuing different modes of fishing; and around the entire coast they are described as sober, honest, peaceable, well-conducted, and industrious.

As a proof of their industry, capability, and honesty, we may mention that on the east coast some of the Manx boats are commanded by Irish shippers, and have Irish crews. Several Irish fishermen having no boats of their own go to Scotland and hire themselves to Scotch boat owners during the herring season. An extensive net manufacturer at the Isle of Man frequently gives nets on credit to the east coast fishermen, and has invariably been repaid.

Owing to the precarious nature of the fishing on a large portion of the coast, the possession of a little land is most desirable to the fishermen, to occupy them during the long intervals that they are often prevented from fishing by tempestuous weather.

We find the fishing communities that have got on best are those combining a little farming with fishing. The importance of sustaining the small class of fishermen following both avocations, cannot be over-estimated when the fluctuating character of the large fisheries is taken into consideration.

From time to time large shoals of herrings, mackerel, and pilchards have set in on particular parts of the coast, continue sometimes for years, and then almost totally disappear for a long period—sometimes never re-appearing again.

In 1870, the herring fishery on the east coast was considerably below that of the previous year. The mackerel on the south was unusually abundant, whilst in the present year, notwithstanding that 118 more vessels were fishing, the capture was fully a third less as compared with 1870.

More than 100 years ago pilchards set in on the Cork coast in enormous quantities. After some years they entirely disappeared, but have lately re-appeared again in vast shoals, having probably abandoned the coast of Cornwall, where the take is said to have fallen to less than half what it was some years ago; that of 1870 was better, however, than for some previous years. Unfortunately, however, the people are unable, for want of sufficient appliances for the capture and cure of this fish, to avail fully of the riches brought to their very doors.

The following brief sketch will give a general idea of the nature and extent of the fishing on the Irish coast:—

From Dublin to Waterford trawling operations are carried on by from thirty to forty

trawlers, which supply the Dublin market. When an excess of superior fish takes place, which does not often occur, it is sent to England.

The Nymph Bank, which extends along this coast, is said to abound with fish, but, owing to its distance—in some places thirty miles from shore—few vessels venture so far. A large quantity of herrings are taken on a part of this coast, where also are situated the principal oyster banks off Arklow and Wexford.

From Waterford to Cork, the take of every description of fish is insignificant. At Dungarvan there were formerly 100 hookers engaged in the capture of hake and ling. Not more than six are now occasionally engaged. The almost extinction of the fishermen of this place is attributable in a measure to their not holding land.

When adverse times for the fisheries came during the famine, having nothing else to fall back on they were obliged to succumb, whilst in the same bay the fishing community of Ring, holders of a little land, survived, attributable in some measure, too, to the judicious loans advanced to them by the Society of Friends, which they honestly repaid.

From Cork to Cape Clear the great feature is the mackerel fishery, of which Kinsale is the head-quarters. During 1870 the take was considerable, but owing to insufficient means of transit the fish on some occasions sold as low as two shillings per hundred. Once, indeed, it is said that a boatload was offered for nothing as there was no ice to preserve or steam-boats to carry away.

Since then, however, ample provision has been made for conveying to England, ten steamers being sometimes employed—two of which were put on by the aid of Lady Burdett Coutts, who also some years since conferred considerable benefits on the fishermen of Cape Clear Island.

Nearly 100,000 boxes, containing 120 each, of mackerel were sold at Kinsale in 1870 at prices varying from two shillings to thirty shillings per hundred and twenty.

A good deal of herrings occasionally appear off this part of the coast where they are supposed by some to strike first, but the capture is inconsiderable, owing to the boats not being adequately provided with herring nets.

From Cape Clear to the Shannon, considering the number and excellence of the harbours, the various good trawling grounds, and the vast shoals of fish which set in occasionally, the number of boats, particularly trawlers, is very small.

Bantry Bay, Kenmare Estuary, Dingle Bay, and Brandon Bay, offer great inducements for trawling, which is, however, prohibited for the present in the latter.

Along this part of the coast, for the last few years, immense quantities of pilchards have appeared; comparatively few have been taken for want of suitable nets.

The fishermen have a strong objection to take them in the nets they have, alleging that the oil exuding from the fish is injurious to the net. The nets in Cornwall are said to be prepared in a peculiar manner to prevent this.

Much money might be realized if the fishermen had suitable nets, and if a few curing houses were established to press the oil from the fish and prepare them after the Cornish mode for foreign markets.

A serious drawback to the development of the fisheries along this part of the coast is the difficulty and high cost of transit to the large markets.

Trillick Bay is the only place where oysters are found in any quantity. The produce has much fallen off from over dredging and export of small oysters.

From the Shannon to Galway the fishing is very insignificant, such as there is being chiefly carried on by Currachs, or canoes covered with canvas, carrying usually four men. The usual mode of fishing is by long and short lines for the capture of eel, ling, pollock, bream, &c.

In Galway Bay, although, in compliance with the protests and opposition of the Claddagh fishermen, a large portion of it is closed against trawling, the condition of the fishermen has not improved, and they are decreasing in number. The Inspecting Commander reports that restrictions are no longer necessary, and that the Claddagh men are not now opposed to it.

Some of the best oyster fattening beds exist on the Clare coast, and some few natural banks, but the produce much diminished.

From Galway to Sligo there are few points where fishing is carried on, except by canoes, owing to the exposed nature of the coast, and the sudden and severe tempests to which it is subject.

At Inishbofin Island a small fishing company was lately established for the purchase of fish, which is most abundant; as the terms of co-partnership precludes the company from the purchase or hire of boats or fishing-tackle, or to make loans for same, the poverty of the islanders prevents them from taking anything like the quantity that might be taken if they had sufficient appliances. At Clew, Blacksod, and Broadhaven Bays good natural oyster banks exist—much deteriorated from over dredging and taking away small oysters.

From Sligo to Lough Swilly. A few trawlers in Sligo and Donegal Bays—the restrictions, by nearly general consent, removed from the latter without any ill effects since resulting. The remainder of the fishing in those bays is carried on by small boats usually engaged in line-fishing, and occasionally seining. Along the coast of Donegal, up to Lough Swilly, very little fishing carried on by the few small boats that occasionally go out. The coast is wild and stormy.

At Shoochaven some years ago a fishing company was established, which lasted only a short time, although abundance of fish were caught.

In Lough Swilly a few trawlers obtain employment, and sometimes large shoals of herrings enter; there are, however, few boats provided with nets.

In Sligo Bay and Lough Swilly some oysters are got, but the supply has largely decreased.

From Lough Swilly to Belfast Lough. In Lough Foyle there are a few small trawlers and line-fishermen. On the remainder of the Derry and Antrim coast little fishing is carried on. Good banks are said to exist some distance out to sea, but too far for the description of boats in general use to venture. The fishing in Belfast Lough confined to some eight trawlers and a few linesmen; both appear to get on harmoniously since the removal of restrictions on trawling more than a year hence. A few trawlers fish off Groomsport.

From Belfast Lough to Dublin (which completes the circuit of Ireland) no fishing of importance, until Ardglass is reached; from thence to Dublin is the principal scene of the herring fishery of the east coast. Ardglass, Annalong, Kilkeel, Balbriggan, Skerries, and Howth being the principal harbours from whence herring vessels are fitted out and sheltered, the highest number of craft engaged in 1870 was under 300, the majority of which were English, Scotch, and Manx. Curing establishments have from time to time been attempted at Howth, but all failed.

This was mainly attributable to two causes—first, when the herrings appear on the Irish coast, which they usually do much earlier than on the Scotch, the price for them in the fresh state is more remunerative than curing them; secondly, it is alleged that on the Irish coast the herring is much too fat to render it desirable for curing.

Although excellent trawling grounds exist along the east coast, prohibitions extend from Howth to St. John's Point, in the county Down, to the great loss of the consumer. Around the entire coast, of which we have given the foregoing rapid sketch, nothing deserving to be called curing establishments exist; here and there a few fish are salted, the greater part intended for almost immediate use. The absence of curing houses frequently deters the fishermen from going out, as, in the event of a large take, there are often no means of disposing of the surplus after the immediate wants of the neighbourhood are supplied.

As already stated, the people even on the coast have to depend for cured fish on supplies from Scotland, Norway, Newfoundland, Labrador, and Canada.

#### TRAWLING.

During the year we removed trawling restrictions only from Donegal Bay, being anxious to proceed slowly and cautiously in reversing the acts of predecessors with regard to the prohibitions imposed by them on trawling. No collisions whatever between trawlers and persons pursuing other modes of fishing have reached us from the places we have opened—Lough Swilly, Belfast Lough, Kenmare Estuary, and Donegal Bay. As the opinions we expressed in our last report respecting restrictions on trawling are strengthened by our experience since, we propose, as soon as other engagements allow, to make inquiries in conformity with the 32 and 33 Vic., cap. 92, into the expediency of making further alterations.

#### OYSTER FISHERIES.

The produce from the Oyster Fisheries, so far as the sum realized, continues about the same, under £30,000 a year, half of which is realized from the Arklow and Wexford Banks. Although no total failure of spatting can be said to have occurred on any of the public beds, so far as ascertainable, for some years, still the deposit of spat in some places for the last two years has been very trifling.

Nearly everywhere there has been over dredging and too great an exportation of small oysters. The desirability of buoying off portions of certain banks, so as to prevent dredging for some time, and thus to enable them to recover, and the prevention of the exportation of oysters under a certain size, are now engaging our attention.

During the year we have granted only one oyster licence. Very little appears to



have been done in the way of production by the holders of licences, some of which we shall probably deem it advisable to withdraw in consequence.

The inclosed system of cultivation has not in any instance been attended with a success worth mentioning. The attempts, as a whole, have been a failure.

The Report of the Royal Commission on Oyster Fisheries, in all of which we concur, has been so recently laid before your Excellency, that we deem it unnecessary to go at present into farther length on a subject so fully dealt with in that Report.

#### SALMON AND INLAND FISHERIES.

With regard to the salmon fisheries, we are glad to be in a position to say that our anticipation of improvement, as expressed in our last report, has been fully realized.

The past year has been one of progress in all that relates to these fisheries. The take of fish has been greater than in 1869, and in many places probably much more than for previous years, and there is still every reason to expect that this improvement will go on steadily, as the laws for the protection of the fish during the spawning season, and the regulations which we are empowered to make to prevent over capture, are firmly administered. The quantity of fish sent to the London market from Ireland has been greatly in excess of that exported in any year since 1866, and, though this may, to a certain extent, be taken as an evidence of the productive character of our salmon fisheries, it should be borne in mind that in consequence of the increased means of transport to all parts of England, it only bears a very small proportion to that which finds its way to most of the local markets of England, while the quantity sold in the markets of this country cannot be ascertained, though it must be considerable. The great desideratum is the supply of fish to the public, and this has been steadily progressing; and, as we said already, with every prospect of continuing to do so.

In addition to the evidences of progressive improvement to which we have referred, we adduce a few instances of the increased and increasing value of the salmon fisheries of this country:—

A few years ago about four miles of a river was sold in the Landed Estates Court for £5,000. The same property has been lately valued at over £45,000.

A portion of another river (not exceeding six miles) has been lately sold in the same court for upwards of £45,000.

These were what may be called commercial fisheries, though at the same time there are very valuable angling waters attached to them.

Rents of commercial fisheries have in many instances more than trebled. Fisheries have increased for the same properties from £2,400 to £4,500, from £300 to £1,200, and from £80 to £140 a year.

Many other instances of the increased values of the commercial fisheries might be given, but the foregoing will be sufficient to show the great and improving value of this branch of the salmon fisheries.

It may, however, be said that this is accomplished at a sacrifice to a certain extent of the fisheries in the upper waters. The following schedule of the increased rents of upper water fisheries will prove the contrary. We dissent from the theory advanced by some, that the increased value of commercial or tidal fisheries is no proof of a general prosperity. We hold that no branch of the fisheries can be in a thriving condition, or be permanently benefited, without the other being proportionately improved. The prosperity of the tidal fishermen must, to a great extent, depend on the upper waters being in a good condition, and on the cordial co-operation of the riparian proprietors; while the latter depend almost wholly on the tidal fishermen for providing funds to protect the fish during that part of the year when its protection or otherwise, must prove of the most vital consequence to all interests.

In the upper or freshwater portions of *one river alone* in Ireland, rents have increased to the following extent:—

Old rents.		Present rents.	Old rents.		Present rents.
£4.		£30	£50.		£100
£40, £75, £120.		£330	£30.		£120
£20.		£120	£10.		£150
£50.		£150	£40.		£350

Many instances of other rivers might also be given to show the greatly increasing value of the upper water fisheries, and it is very probable that this value will go on increasing, as the demand for fisheries is so great that it is with difficulty even a small portion of waters can be had in almost any locality.

We do not think we exaggerate the value of the salmon fisheries when we estimate them as being worth over £400,000 a year.

Although the past season, being probably the driest on record, was most unfavourable to the angler, yet in many rivers angling has been prosperous; on the whole, however, it cannot be put down as having been a good year for angling. This could not be attributed to deficiency in the quantity of fish, but, as we have stated, to the unusually dry weather which continued almost throughout the whole year.

The upper waters have been better stocked with breeding fish than for many years past, and we have every reason for believing that in most of the districts, increased protection has been afforded.

No doubt very grave offences are committed, particularly in the destruction of breeding fish far up in the country, but the number of these offences are yearly diminishing, and we hope that by a firm, at the same time temperate enforcement of the laws, which are generally sufficient to meet almost any case that may arise, these offences will steadily diminish. There is no offence deserving of more severe punishment than that of killing fish during the spawning season. It not only tends to destroy a most valuable resource, but poaching has a most demoralizing effect on those pursuing it. It is, therefore, gratifying to us to be able to say that wherever it is known and felt that the laws will be rigidly enforced, offences have diminished, and it should be a great encouragement to the authorities to enforce the law in places where such offences are not now uncommon, when it is known their doing so must eventually have the tendency of preventing other crimes which are sure to follow the poacher's life.

The funds at the disposal of the Boards of Conservators are insufficient for effectual protection in many localities, but we are in hopes of seeing those funds largely augmented by a revision of the licence duties and the valuations of fisheries, while the formation of angling clubs in most of our good angling rivers will prove of the greatest possible advantage to both upper and lower waters.

In most, if not all of the rivers in Ireland, where an exclusive or several fishery is enjoyed in the lower waters, the proprietors consider it their advantage to protect at their own cost the fish in the upper waters during the spawning season, independently of the amount they have contributed in the shape of licence duty; and this is done altogether independent of the riparian proprietors.

In one river we have been informed that the tidal proprietor expends nearly £1,000 a year on protection, in addition to his licence duty, which is also considerable.

Taking all the circumstances connected with the present state of the salmon fisheries, their production and value, and the increasing interest displayed in their protection, into consideration, we look with confidence to the future, believing that unless some exceptional causes should occur, we may anticipate continued prosperity.

#### CLOSE SEASONS.

When we came into office we found that a decision which had been made by our immediate predecessors, in accordance with a precedent by their predecessors, in one district, had the effect, according to the opinion of the Law Officers, of invalidating the order made by them with respect to the close season fixed by that order. It became our duty, therefore, to look into the orders affecting the various districts in Ireland, and we found that analogous errors had been made with regard to other districts.

We are not empowered under the Fishery Laws to change the season in any river unless on the application of some person or persons interested in the fisheries of that river or district. On receipt of applications, and after the fullest inquiries by evidence on oath, we have during the past year made changes in the following districts, viz.:—Wexford, Waterford, Lismore, Killarney, Limerick, and Ballina.

It would be impossible for us to give, in a report like this, even an abstract of the evidence taken in each district, but the meetings at which the evidence on this subject, and on which we came to our decisions, have been held in every district at places the most convenient for all parties. In some districts we have held meetings in as many as nine different places, so anxious were we that all interests should be fairly represented. In weighing the evidence, which is almost invariably one-sided, according to the locality in which it is given, we have considered the nature of the river, its capabilities, the extent and number of engines used thereon, the time at which the fish are in their best condition for the market, the fair time that should be allowed for fishing with all kinds of engines, so as to allow a fair distribution of the fish throughout the length of each river, and, above all, to insure a sufficiency of breeding stock without which all efforts for the improvement of the salmon fisheries would be in vain. In our decisions, which we believe have given satisfaction to the parties most deeply

interested, we have thought it prudent to curtail the season for netting at the latter end of the season as much as possible, with the view of preventing the capture of the autumn fish, which are invariably the best breeders. We do not, of course, pretend to say that some of our decisions give universal satisfaction. We did not, and could not, hope to please everyone, but expect that a few years will prove the sound policy of our decisions, and we anticipate that the few who now think they may be immediately injured by the changes we have made, will hereafter admit the correctness of our views. Except in one river, the Slaney, we have not permitted netting in the month of September, and there it is allowed until the 15th of that month, while we prohibited it up to the 9th of April, in consequence of the vast number of slats or spent fish that used to be taken in that river. The old Acts of Parliament fixed a much later season for netting in that river than we have allowed, but the freedom from netting later on in the year will secure a large stock of good breeding fish. Indeed, had we fixed a season for this river according to our own indications, and not according to the evidence, we would have prohibited all netting during September.

In Waterford district we have fixed the season for netting in tidal and upper waters from 16th February to 31st August. The season previously fixed had been for one portion of the tidal waters, viz. the Waterford harbour, the same as we have fixed for the entire of the tidal waters, and for the rest of the tidal and upper waters, from 1st March to 31st August. The law officers of the Crown having given their opinion that we had only power to prescribe one close season for the tidal portion of a particular river, and had "no power to make an arbitrary division of a river, and fix diverse close seasons for different portions thereof," compelled us to make the opening of the season uniform on the 16th February, as it would have been unjust to have deprived the harbour fishermen of working in the latter portion of that month.

In Lismore district the alteration made from the old season is to allow all netting to commence on 16th February, instead of 3rd of March as before, and prohibiting it after 31st August, instead of 15th September.

In Killarney we have allowed one river (the Waterville) to commence on 1st January, instead of 16th as formerly, and to close on 16th July, instead of 31st as before. In no district probably is there such a variation of the natural seasons for fish in the various rivers. Two rivers, the Lanne and the Maine, discharge into the same estuary, their mouths being little more than half a mile asunder. In the former the finest fish are found in January, in the latter no good fish are seen until May.

In Limerick we have allowed netting to commence on 1st February, instead of 12th as formerly, and we have stopped all on 15th July, instead of 12th August as before. This greatly extended close season has been forced on us by the fact of so many engines being now, and since 1864, used in the tidal waters of the Shannon; and it was the only means we could adopt to prevent an overcapture or to secure a sufficient stock for the upper waters. It no doubt appears hard to prohibit netting so early in the tidal waters, but we feel convinced that the hardship, if at all real at present, will not be permanent, as the escape of such a large quantity of fine fish after the 15th July to the upper waters will, if protected there during the winter, secure an ample return in a few years. It is not unreasonable to assume that the 8lb. fish of August, which to the tidal fisher is only worth at the most 6d. per lb., or 4s., if allowed to escape, will, after depositing its spawn, and return again from the sea in the spring, be at least 16lbs. weight, and worth 2s. 6d. per lb., or £2. These are not exaggerated estimates of increase in either weight or value. The tidal fishermen will have the first fruits of this, and it is to be expected that in the meantime the rod fishers, after 15th July, will have a good harvest for the remainder of their season, when all nets are removed.

In Ballina we have prohibited netting in tidal waters between the 12th August and the 16th March, instead of 19th August and 4th February, and in the upper waters between 31st July and 1st February, instead of 19th August and 4th February as formerly. We have made a considerable curtailment of the netting in this district, and indeed it is only fair to say that the proprietors of the estuary or tidal fishing freely gave up this time, believing it would be eventually for the benefit of the river to curtail the season; but that it was proved to us that except in the months of February and March the Ballina weirs, since the opening of the Queen's gap in 1863, caught very few fish, and that to deprive the proprietors of fishing during these months would in reality have the effect of almost extinguishing their property, we would have considerably curtailed the season for netting in the upper waters at the commencement of the year, as we believe, when the netting is carried on in this river at that time of year, a considerable quantity of slats or spent fish are killed. Fortunately, however, for the river, few proprietors net early in the year. The weirs are in the upper or fresh waters, but they cannot take spent fish, and we were therefore forced to allow the netting in the fresh

waters to commence much earlier than we would have wished, not having the power, according to the opinion before referred to, to make a regulation for it different from the weirs.

The foregoing remarks have reference exclusively to all the changes we have made in the seasons for netting during the year 1870, and we now proceed to make a few observations on the seasons for angling.

In 1842 the Act of Parliament fixed a uniform season for the whole of Ireland, not only for angling but also for netting. The principle of uniformity was found to be most erroneous, and inflicted grievous injury not alone on individuals, but on rivers; in the one case, by not allowing the fish to be taken in its proper season and finest condition, and in the other by allowing it to be taken at a time when it was not only perfectly unfit for food, but when its capture was most destructive to the river. The Commissioners, after a few years' experience of the evil effects of this system, made changes more approaching to the natural requirements of each river, until the Act passed in 1863 again fixed a uniform season for angling to be from 1st February to 1st November; and by some oversight the power to change this season, if required in any district, was not provided in the Act, while the power to change the season for netting was retained in the hands of the Governing Department. So matters remained, not, however, without complaints from nearly every district in Ireland of the evil effects of continuing the season open generally throughout the country so late as the 1st of November, until the Act of 1869 passed giving us similar powers of changing the season for angling to that we had already possessed in reference to netting. These powers we have exercised during the year 1870 in the places enumerated before, and we think it as well to append herewith a schedule showing the seasons which existed in these districts previous to the Act of 1863, and those fixed by us in 1870:—

	Seasons previous to Act of 1863.	Fixed by Act of 1863.	Fixed in 1870.
Wexford, . . .	1st April to 28th September, and 1st March to 28th September.	1st Feb. and 1st Nov.	1st March to 30th September.
Waterford, . . .	1st March to 28th September, . . .	do.,	1st February to 15th September.
Limerick, . . .	14th February to 9th October, . . .	do.,	1st February to 30th September.
Kilkenny, . . .	18th January to 15th September, . . .	do.,	1st February to 30th September.
	Maline and Enary, 1st May to 28th September.	do.,	Maine, 1st March to 30th September.
	Curra, 1st April to 15th September,	do.,	Leane and Curra, 14th January to 30th September.
Limerick, . . .	12th February to 15th September, . . .	do.,	1st February to 30th September.
	Between Kerry Head and Dunmore Head, 1st April to 15th October.	do.,	For rivers between Kerry Head and Dunmore Head, 1st April to 15th September.
	Fesh, Gade, and Coshen, 1st May to 15th October.	do.,	Fesh, Gade, and Coshen, and Decobeg, 1st May to 30th September.
Bellina, . . .	1st February to 19th August, . . .	do.,	1st February to 15th September, and for Palmerston and Ensky Rivers, 1st June to 30th Sept.

These seasons have been settled by us with the concurrence of, we may say, all the persons who have any substantial or vested interests in the districts, and we have no doubt they will prove most beneficial. The general feeling throughout almost the whole country is, and has been for the last six years, that angling has been allowed to be continued too late. We have not extended it, as may be seen by the changes above, into the month of October; and there are indeed only a very few rivers in Ireland where angling in October will be advocated by any person having any *bona fide* interest in the river. In these few rivers, and wherever it is satisfactorily proved to us that angling may with safety be allowed, we shall, of course, admit it during that month.

It is not our province or wish to discuss in a report to your Excellency the merits or demerits of a uniform season for fishing in all rivers; but we cannot help saying that the trial having been made in 1842 with all kinds of engines, and again in 1863 with rods and lines, has completely proved the fallacy of the doctrine, and showed its absurdity, and that the only true mode of acting is to fix for each river such a season as is suitable to its character.

In the Appendix will be found a Schedule of Close Seasons in every district in Ireland, up to the 1st January, 1871.

## By-Laws.

The Act of 1842 empowers us from time to time, as may become necessary, to make and ordain such by-laws, rules, orders, and regulations as shall seem expedient for the more effectual government, management, protection, and improvement of the fisheries, and from time to time to repeal, rescind, or vary the same, and substitute others in lieu thereof, and to impose and prescribe any conditions and restrictions for the regulation of the fisheries and the preservation of good order among the persons engaged therein, and in relation to the times and seasons at which the taking the several species of fish shall commence and cease, or the times and places, or the manner at and in which any net or engine to be employed in the fisheries shall be used, and also as to the description and form of nets to be used in the fisheries, and the size of the meshes thereof, or to the prohibition thereof, or of any practice whatsoever tending to impede the taking of fish, or to be in any manner detrimental to the fisheries or to any other matter or thing which shall in any manner relate to the government and protection of the fisheries.

The same Act provides that no by-law shall be in force until approved by your Excellency in Council, and that any person feeling himself aggrieved may appeal to your Excellency in Council.

During the past year we have made a number of by-laws affecting the fisheries in particular localities, an abstract of which will be found in the Appendix.

Although the law does not prescribe any particular steps to be taken before making a by-law, we have made it a rule not to enact any without first calling a meeting in the locality of the persons interested in the fisheries, and taking evidence on oath as to its necessity or propriety; and at such meetings we have always taken care to inform the public that any person feeling himself aggrieved had the power of appeal to your Excellency.

In no case, however, save one, has any appeal been made against any by-law we have made, and in that case we merely continued one made by our predecessors, prohibiting the use of nets in a certain portion of the Bandon river, county Cork, for a period of three years.

Even in this case, although it was apparent to us, that the by-law made by our predecessors, prohibiting netting in a part of the river for three years, had not been in force long enough to prove its efficacy on the fisheries of the river, and that it should be continued for a further period of three years, we took no steps towards this object until we had called meetings both at Bandon and Kinsale, received evidence on oath, and made ourselves perfectly familiar with all the circumstances of the river, and the effect of the use of nets in that part of it where it was proposed to prohibit them.

The Committee of the Privy Council, after hearing counsel in opposition to the proposed by-law, unanimously recommended that it should be sanctioned.

The power of making by-laws, such as is given to us, is one which requires great care and circumspection in exercising. It is one, however, that is absolutely necessary to be invested in the Governing Department, as it would be utterly impossible for Parliament to enact laws that would be applicable to the circumstances of each locality or river; and when that power is controlled by the right of appeal, injury to individuals is not likely to arise; while either the permission or the prohibition in the by-law is likely to be for the benefit of the fisheries in general of the locality, and if it should afterwards prove that it had not the desired object, we have the power to alter or repeal it.

In addition to the by-laws given in the Appendix to which we refer, we received during the past year applications for a great number of others, but, on inquiry, the evidence adduced in support of their necessity was not in our opinion sufficient to warrant us in acceding to the requests, and we therefore declined granting them, or adjourned the hearing.

These by-laws, as we have before said, were made under the powers given to us by the Act of 1842. The Act of 1869, however, conferred on us additional powers in other respects, on which we now beg to offer a few observations.

## THE DEFINITIONS OF MOUTHS OF RIVERS AND ESTUARIES.

The 16th section of the Act of 1869, 32 & 33 Vic., c. 92, directs that the Inspectors shall, in addition to their other duties, as soon as they conveniently can, make local and other inquiry into the expediency and necessity of altering, amending, or repealing any definition of the boundaries of the mouth or estuary of any river, or of making new definitions of the boundaries of the mouths or estuaries of rivers. We presumed that the duty of defining mouths of rivers and estuaries which was imposed on our predecessors

sors had been exercised with all the care that was necessary for such an important work, and therefore, although, as far as our duty was concerned, the law was mandatory, we made no move in the matter at first until we had received applications from parties interested to alter, amend, or repeal any of the definitions heretofore made.

The first received by us was from the owner of the Bush River, in the county of Antrim. The definition of the estuary of that river made by our predecessors had the effect of prohibiting the use of two bag-nets which had been in operation for a number of years some distance outside the mouth of that river. They were owned by the proprietor of the river, and were erected in a several fishery.

To alter or repeal any act of our predecessors called for the greatest care on our part. But when this was probably one of the most difficult subjects that could be brought before us to determine, it required more than ordinary care on our part. We therefore consulted the best authorities as to the definition or meaning of "an estuary of a river."

We all inspected the place, afterwards held a public meeting in the locality and received evidence on the subject, and, after going fully into the question, we unanimously decided that it was our duty to repeal the definition made by our predecessors. We were much aided by an important opinion which had been received by the proprietor from the ablest legal authority in England, and we subjoin for your Excellency's information the following copy of the case and opinion which were laid before us.

#### CASE AND OPINION.

1. The Salmon Fishery (Ireland) Act, 1863 [26 & 27 Vict. c. 114.] contains the following provisions:—

a. 3. "After the passing of this Act no bag-net shall be placed or allowed to continue in any river or the estuary of any river, as such river or estuary has been defined by the Commissioners of Fisheries, or shall be defined by the Commissioners under this Act, or within a distance of less than three statute miles from the mouth of any river as defined as aforesaid.

"Any bag-net placed or continued in contravention of this section shall be deemed to be a common nuisance, and may be taken possession of or destroyed; and any bag-net so placed and continued, and any salmon taken by such bag-net shall be forfeited; and in addition thereto the owner of a bag-net placed or continued in contravention of this section shall, for each day of so placing or allowing the same to be continued, incur a penalty of not less than £5 and not exceeding £30.

"But no person shall incur any penalty under this section in respect of any bag-net if he removes the same within fourteen days after the passing of this Act. Provided always that no bag-net now legally existing shall be liable to be altered or removed, or be deemed illegal under this Act by reason of its being within three miles of the mouth of a river in the whole of which, including all tributary rivers and lakes upon its course, the proprietor of such bag-net has the exclusive right of catching salmon."

The 5th section empowers the Commissioners to inquire as to fixed nets.

The 6th section provides that where any fixed net other than a bag-net prohibited by that Act was in use at the time of the passing of the Act, and any person claims to have erected the same in pursuance of the Act of the 5th and 6th Vict. c. 105, the Commissioners may, on proof being given to their satisfaction that such fixed net has been erected in pursuance of the said provisions, certify to that effect, stating on the certificate the situation, size, and description of the net, and the person who has the right to erect the same in pursuance of such last-mentioned provisions.

The 17th section is as follows:—

a. 17. "Notwithstanding anything contained in the Salmon Fisheries Acts, or any definition of the Commissioners acting in pursuance of those Acts, the Commissioners under this Act shall mark out, by reference to maps or otherwise, what are to be the boundaries of mouths of rivers and estuaries, and the boundaries between the tidal and fresh water portions of every river, for the purposes of this Act and the said Salmon Fisheries Acts, with power, where several streams flow into a common mouth or estuary, to declare that the course of such streams form separate mouths or estuaries. The Commissioners may also define the points or points of mouths of rivers or estuaries from which distances are to be measured under this Act and the Salmon Fisheries Acts."

2. At the time of the passing of the Salmon Fishery (Ireland) Act, 1863, Sir Edmund Macnaghten was the sole proprietor of the river Bush, in the north of the county of Antrim. The river Bush is a small river, some fifteen or sixteen miles long. In the latter part of its course it averages fifty or sixty feet in breadth, and at its ordinary level has about sufficient water to supply two mills. It falls into the Atlantic ocean at the west side of an open bay something under an English mile in breadth.

3. Sir Edmund Macnaghten was also the owner of a several fishery extending along the sea coast for a short distance to the west, and for several miles to the east of the mouth of the river.

4. In the open season of 1862, and at the time of the passing of the Act of 1863, Sir Edmund's tenant had two bag-nets legally erected, one on the west and the other on the east of the mouth of the Bush, the latter being distant about three-quarters of a mile from the river mouth.

5. In August, 1864, the Commissioners under the Act of 1863 held a local inquiry into the title of these who claimed the right of erecting fixed nets.

6. At this inquiry Sir Edmund Macnaghten established his title to the several fishery in the sea as claimed by him, and he also proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners that he had the exclusive right of catching salmon in the whole of the river Bush, including all tributary rivers and lakes in its course. The Bush was the only river in Ireland in which such a right was then established before the Commissioners.

7. In the result, however, this proved a very barren success. What the Commissioners gave with one hand they took away with the other. For they so defined what they termed the estuary of the river Bush as to include Sir Edmund's bag nets on both sides of the river mouth, which were the only two bag-nets within three miles of the mouth of the Bush. And by a singular coincidence, which made the case appear the harder, the line bounding the estuary, as defined by the Commissioners, was found exactly to fall along the line in which the eastern net had been set in the open season of 1863.

8. In their first report of 1864, the Commissioners stated the principles upon which they had acted in making their definitions in the following words:—

"The 17th section empowers the Commissioners, according to their opinion (in which, however, all do not coincide, Mr. Morris differing), to mark out, by reference to maps or otherwise, what are to be the boundaries of "mouths of rivers and estuaries," and we have given as much time to this duty as we could spare from our judicial inquiries.

"The objects with which these definitions are made are to be found in the 5 & 6 Vic. c. 105, s. 27; 13 & 14 Vic. s. 44; and in the 3rd section of 36 & 37 Vic. c. 114. The first two of these Acts prohibit the use of draught nets within half a mile seawards, coastwards, or inwards of the mouth of any river which is less than a quarter of a mile in breadth between the banks; and in case of dispute as to the position of the mouth, the then Commissioners were empowered to fix its position. In some instances of narrow rivers this was done.

"The last-mentioned Act, 36 & 37 Vic. c. 114, s. 2, prohibits, on just stated, the use of longnets within estuaries or within three miles of the mouth of any river.

"We have held meetings and taken evidence in the following districts, giving in each case as long and wide notice as possible, both of our visits and of the purpose for which it was held. These districts were:—1. Waterford; 2. Limerick; 3. Cork; 4. Bantry; 5. Kismore; 6. Drogheda; 7. Ballycastle; 8. Coleraine; 9. Londonderry; 10. Letterkenny; 11. Donegal; 12. Sligo; and 13. Limerick. The proprietors were generally represented by counsel, and much evidence was given as to the natural features of the different rivers. We met with a conflict and great diversity of opinion as to the rules which should guide us in fixing these definitions, and therefore we think it very be expedient to explain the principles upon which we have acted.

"First, as regards estuaries:—

"There was no object in determining the limits of estuaries under the fishery laws until the recent Act was passed; but a definition of an estuary was given by the last section of 13 & 14 Vic. c. 88. It is there declared that "the words estuary or bay shall include and extend to any harbour or roadstead." We have here a satisfactory definition, but there may be, and are, many places where a natural estuary is to be found, although there is no harbour or roadstead in the locality. In these cases we have defined the estuary according to the physical characteristics of the locality.

"It is difficult to give an abstract definition of an estuary. The dictionaries generally describe it as an arm of the sea; but we consider that reference must be made to a number of features, all of which need not be found to exist in each case, but that the presence of a majority determines the limits. An estuary may be generally termed to be described as the area in which the fresh and salt waters of the river and sea commingle. The features by which this may be limited and defined can be ascertained by examination and evidence. The tests are those which show the influence of the fresh water; and as long as that influence has power to assert and mark itself definitely upon the scene we consider the estuary to extend. This fresh water influence may be detected by analysis, by taste, by the presence in the estuary of marine vegetable, and animal forms of life, by the formation of the land at the mouth of the river, and beyond the mouth; by the banks or bars formed in part by the deposit brought from inland, in part by the conflict between the river and the ocean currents, and by the channels cut and kept opened by the outward discharge of the inland waters. No one test is sufficient, but none should be disregarded; for instance, a river in time of flood may be traced five, ten, fifty miles at sea by the discoloration of the pure ocean water. The trace of such colour should not extend the estuary to that distance, but on the other hand such evidence of the presence of the fresh water must not be lost sight of in determining the limits of an estuary.

"The catchment basin of the river whose estuary has to be determined is to some extent an index to the size; but on the other hand, a river that is confined between headlands at its junction, and after its junction with the sea, may descend a larger estuary than another of equal or even greater size which runs straight into the sea. In the last case the volume of the fresh water spreads over the open ocean; its trace, except in floods, is almost instantaneously lost, and the power and velocity of its current are overcome. A bar is not uncommonly thrown up outside the mouth of these rivers; and this, together with the set of the tides, the distance to which the fresh is traceable in floods, and the volume of fresh water discharged, are the points which must determine the limits of the estuary. But in the rivers which are confined within headlands, the *fines terre*, as they have been termed in the Scotch courts, compress the descending stream, and, by preventing its expansion, give endurance to its strength. Further, the fresh water, which in the open-coasted river is carried along the coast by the tide and swallowed in the sea, is in the confined river dammed back by each flood-tide until, in the freshes of large rivers of this description, such as the Ness in Scotland, and the Shannon in Ireland, the area is filled with water almost fresh at a part which in dry weather is occupied by the pure salt sea; and in these cases it is common to find the ebb tide running on the surface seven or eight hours, and even almost continuously, instead of dividing the twelve hours with the flood; so that during the flood tide a ship of twenty feet draught will be riding to the flood, and a vessel of half that draught heading the contrary way, under the influence of the descending fresh-water current.

"Thus, though the catchment basin of a river must be considered in determining the extent of its estuary, the formation of the land at the river's junction with the sea to some extent overrules that test.

"The tests by which the mouth of a river should be fixed are similar to those just mentioned, but they must be more strongly marked. We commenced our inquiry under the opinion that the mouth was to be placed at the spot where at low water of spring-tides the inland current met that of the sea; but on examination of the great number of rivers included in the districts we have named led us to modify that opinion. In some rivers, such as the Anagassan and Boyra, such a test would place the mouth of the river during all conditions of tide but that of low water at half a mile to one and a half miles in the open sea; and we have therefore taken the river, tidal and fresh, to end where its banks are lost, or where they expand so much that the space between loses the character of a river channel, and we have fixed the mouth at that spot.

"The estuary will in this view, which we have well considered, and submit with some confidence is the true one, extend from the limit of the fresh and tidal waters to the limit of the tidal and salt.

"The mouth may be more or less up or down this arm, discharging the fresh or the mingled fresh and salt water into the outer portion of the estuary."

"In such a case as the Foyle, the mouth of the river will be where Lough Foyle spreads broadly out and receives the inland waters of the river, the basin or lough forming the body of the bottle, of which the river is the neck. In such a case as the Shannon, confined by banks almost until the Atlantic is reached, the mouth of the river and the estuary will be almost coextensive; but, in all cases, if our view be right, something of the estuary, be it small or great, must extend beyond the mouth of the river."

9. It was understood at the time, and indeed it appears from the passage quoted above, that Mr. Morris, the legal commissioner, dissented from the views of his two colleagues, as expressed in the report.

10. It will be observed that the Commissioners in their report lay down this principle, that every river necessarily has an estuary, and in each case they proceeded to look for the estuary outside the river mouth according to certain tests as vague and shifty that no person could tell, with any approach to certainty, before the decision of the Commissioners was given, what part of the sea coast or what part of the sea would or would not be defined to be within an estuary. In some instances, indeed, though not in the case of the Bush, the Commissioners, following out the principles laid down by them were compelled to mark out the estuary of a river by an arc or segment of a circle projected into the sea beyond the line of the adjoining coast.

11. Sir Edmund Macnaghten was advised that the majority of the Commissioners had misapprehended, in so far as they had departed from the ordinary meaning of the term "estuary," and that the definition of the estuary of the Bush ought to be repealed, inasmuch as that river falls into the open sea and is lost in the ocean as soon as it touches the salt water, and therefore had not any estuary in the sense in which that term was universally understood before the Commissioners' report. He was, however, advised that no appeal lay from a definition of the Commissioners, however erroneous it might be, and that even the Commissioners themselves had no power to review their own definitions when once made.

12. Under these circumstances Sir Edmund Macnaghten appealed to the Queen's Bench in Ireland on the only ground which seemed open to him, namely, that inasmuch as he was proprietor of the whole river, and so within the saving clause of section 3 his bag-nets were legal, although they were in what the Commissioners defined to be an estuary. The Bench, however, dismissed the appeal, though under the circumstances without costs.

13. Since the decision of the Queen's Bench Sir Edmund's lessee has fished with draught-nets set in the old Irish fashion, a mode of fishing held to be legal both by the Queen's Bench and the Common Pleas.

14. In the last session of Parliament an Act was passed (39 & 40 Vict. c. 92) which transfers all the powers of the Fishery Commissioners to a new body styled the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries. That Act contains the following section:

a. 10. "The Inspectors of Irish Fisheries shall in addition to their other duties as soon as they conveniently can, make local and other inquiry into the expediency and necessity of altering, amending, or repealing any definition of the boundaries of the mouth or estuary of any river, or any by-laws heretofore made, or of making new definitions of the boundaries of the mouths or estuaries of rivers, or new by-laws relating to fisheries in Ireland, and if on such inquiry they shall be satisfied of such expediency or necessity it shall be lawful for them, subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant in council, and on appeal to him in council to alter, amend, or repeal any such definition, or any such by-laws, and to make such new definitions or by-laws as they may deem expedient, and all the provisions relating to by-laws, and to an appeal against the same contained in the Acts incorporated with this Act shall apply to definitions and by-laws altered, amended, repealed, or made under the provisions of this Act."

15. Sir Edmund Macnaghten has written to the Inspectors stating that he considers himself aggrieved by the definition made by the Commissioners under the Act of 1863, and asking when the other duties of the Inspectors would permit them to inquire into the case of the Bush, and whether they would hear counsel on his behalf as to the meaning of the term "estuary of a river."

16. The Inspectors have sent a courteous reply, stating that due notice will be given of the inquiry, and that although they do not decline to hear counsel they would consider whatever might be urged by Sir Edmund himself or any person on his behalf.

17. Under these circumstances it becomes necessary to consider how far the principles laid down by the Commissioners under the Act of 1863 are correct.

18. The Act of 1863 contains no definition of the expression "estuary of a river," but by sec. 44 it provides that the Act, so far as is consistent with the tenor thereof, shall be construed with the Acts relating to salmon fisheries in Ireland, and the definitions of words and expressions now in force in the said Salmon Fisheries Acts shall apply to the same words and expressions when used in that Act. No definition of the expression "estuary of a river" is to be found in any of the Salmon Fisheries Acts. The 13 & 14 Vic. c. 88, s. 1, enacts that "the words 'estuary' and 'bay' shall include and extend to any harbour or roadstead." But this definition seems inapplicable to the expression "estuary of a river."

19. The following definitions are to be found in the principal dictionaries:—

*Encyclopædia Britannica* ii. p. [Anglo-Sax. Strab. 3. p. 140.] locus est in maris littore ubi terra recedit sinuque sunt maris aquæ modo refluxu modo vacuus est inundationibus. *fron. ita dicitur quod aqua ibi actum et confluxum invenit in angustia clausa ac accensu et recessu maris.* [A place on the sea shore where the land recedes, and at some time forms with the sea water, at one time borne towards, at another outwards from the strait, so called because in it the water heats and bubbles, inasmuch as it is enclosed within a narrow space from the flow and reflux of the sea.] *Fæstus.* Estuaria sunt omnia que mare vicinis tum accedit tum recedit. [All are estuaries where the sea alternately flows and ebb.] *Plin. Ep. 2. 35.* Adjacet mari navigabile stagnum ex quo in modum fluminis estuarius emittit quod vis altera preceps setas aut representat aut impellit nunc inferius nunc minus redidit stagna. [Adjacent water close by the navigable sea, from which, as a river, the estuary takes its rise, which, as the case may be, the narrower host either withdraws or sends forth; at one time borne onwards, at



another returned to the stagnant water.] *Pis.* 5, 1. Affluuntur estuariis et viciis decemque modis. [An estuary flows from a winding sea in action.] *Id.* 3, 26, 30. Hybrid ora mille cupit insulas frequentatur natura vadous mari extenuatque tendit alveis intercurrentibus. [The hybrid coast, with more than a thousand islands, nature is seen in the flowing sea and estuaries running between in the narrow channels.] *Coa. & G. 3, 8.* Itaque concinno, utitur. [The marches cut short by estuaries.]

Johnson, 1755. Estuary. n. f. *Estuarium*, Latin. An arm of the sea. The mouth of a lake or river in which the tide reciprocates. A frith.

Todd's Johnson, 1837, gives the same meaning and the following example:—

"Soon after which the river swells into a great estuary, and in slight form the Bristol Channel."—*Sketches of South Wales.*

Webster, 1832. Estuary. n. f. *Estuarium*, from *estua*, to boil or foam; *estua*, heat, fury, storm.

1. An arm of the sea; a frith, a narrow passage, or the mouth of a river or lake where the tide meets the current, or flows and ebbs.

20. The word estuary is not defined in Hale, de Jure Maris, but in that work, *Ek. l. cap. iv. §.* there is the following statement of "what is to be taken to be an arm of the sea"—

2. For the second that is called an arm of the sea where the sea flows and refluxes, and so far only as the sea so flows and refluxes, so that the river of Thames above Kingston, and the river of Severn above Tewkesbury, &c., though they are public rivers, yet are not arms of the sea. But it seems that although the water be fresh at high water, yet the denomination of an arm of the sea continues if it flow and reflux as in the Thames above the bridge. 22 Ass. 93. Nota que chesson ou que flow et reflux est appel lessa de mere cy tantvint come il flow.

21. There is not, it is believed, any decided case containing an authoritative exposition of the meaning of the term estuary of a river. It may, however, be useful to refer to the Scotch fishery enacted in the margin\*. Before the recent enactments on the subject, by the Scotch law which was contained in several old statutes, fixed engines were prohibited in rivers and in certain places described by the phrase "waters quhair the sea ebbs and flows," and similar expressions. These expressions were held not to extend to the open sea, but were treated generally as identical in meaning with the expression estuaries of rivers. As stated in the judgment of the House of Lords in *Kilmer v. Forbes*, 3 Wilson and Shaw, 260, "The whole body of the Acts taken together refer not to the sea coast but to rivers and the continuations of rivers." The result of the cases seems to be that the question whether a fixed engine was in a situation prohibited by statute was a question of fact depending on the circumstances of the particular case, and to be determined in each case by the verdict of the jury. But it was held in the case of *Horne v. Mackenzie*, before the House of Lords (5 Clark & Fennell, 629), that the test suggested by Lord Cockburn in his charge to the jury, which was, that "The thing to be looked at is the fact of the absence or the prevalence of the fresh water, though strongly impregnated with salt," was "erroneous, whether treated as an exclusive test or as one of great importance for consideration."

22. Although Lord Cockburn's charge to the jury in *Horne v. Mackenzie* was disapproved of by the House of Lords on the point above mentioned, it is thought desirable to direct counsel's attention to the following passages from it, which are to be found in 6 Cl. & Fin. 631 to 635, as expressing in clear language, subject to the above mentioned correction, what is generally understood to be the meaning of the term estuary of a river:—

"Now, assuming the machines to have been used, the point is, whether they were so wrongfully? There are many circumstances which might have made the use of them wrongful; but the only ground on which they can be held to have been so under these acts is, that they were placed in illegal situations. Hence the full question put to you is, whether salmon were wrongfully fished by means of these engines 'placed in situations prohibited by law.'"

"It may naturally occur to you as odd, that a question so much involved in law should be put to you. But it was unavoidable. Because, though a court may give the legal rule which permits or condemns these machines, according to circumstances, the determination of the circumstances, that is, of the facts to which the rule is to be applied, is the proper province of a jury. I shall therefore begin by giving you so much of the law as is necessary, and shall then leave you with such observations as may appear to me to be proper, to apply this law to what you shall think the true import of the evidence."

"I say, so much as is necessary; for it is not necessary for the determination of this particular case that I should give, or attempt to give you a catalogue, or a description of all the circumstances even of situation, under which stake-works may be lawful or the reverse; many of them having no application to this case; and it is needless to encumber ourselves with legal matters that is superfluous. Nor shall I trouble you by any observations either on the history or the policy of the law. These may be useful to lawyers by enabling them to put the right construction on disputed statutes, but they are of little or no use after the construction of these statutes is fixed; and least of all to jurymen, who, without any reasoning on the subject, must take the law as they receive it from the court."

"Now I have to lay it down to you in the first place, that the statutes as explained by decisions make these machines unlawful if they be placed in what is usually known as a river in the ordinary sense of this word. You have heard enough in this case to let you know that science and investigation may discover rivers where the unimproved eye cannot or does not trace them. Of this case I shall speak instantly. All I now say is, that this apparatus is prohibited by law, if it be placed in a river."

"In the second place there are many rivers which only join the ocean through a frith, or through a long hand-looked valley where the fresh and salt waters meet. In this situation it will probably depend upon external appearances whether ordinary observers will say that the space is occupied by the sea or by the river or by both. If it shall be so fully and distinctly occupied by the flowing fresh water as that it is really a river, though the common river features may be periodically effaced by the tide, it comes under the preceding rule; that is, being still a river these machines are unlawful."

\* *Dalrymple v. D. of Arrol*, 5 Trev. 382. *Kilmer v. Forbes*, 3 Wilson and Shaw, 261. *Horne v. Mackenzie*, 6 Cl. & F., 629. See also *D. of Sutherland v. 3 Bell*, app. a. 313.

"Moreover, rivers have estuaries; that is, spaces intermediate between the strictly proper river and the strictly proper sea. Through these partly fresh and partly salt estuaries, though the ordinary river function may be impaired, or at high tides even obliterated, the river still does in truth exist and operate; though its existence be only confined amongst sands and shingles, through which it has to work its way struggling with the tide. Now these structures are also unlawful in these estuaries. Not that estuaries are specially mentioned by name in the statutes; neither are fiths. But the estuary is a part of the river and is included under this word. The mere name is of little importance. The thing to be looked to is the fact of the absence, or of the prevalence of the fresh water, though strongly impregnated by salt. Now, where this fresh water prevails, though in the estuary these structures are illegal; and they are not only unlawful (meaning always within the ebbing and flowing of the tide) when placed in the channel of the estuary that is always covered with water, but they are so also if they be placed on the sands which are left dry by the ebbing of the sea.

"In these two situations, viz, in the river or in its land-locked estuary, the continuances are illegal. There are two situations of a different description in which they are lawful.

"For in the third place some rivers terminate without passing through any fith or estuary, and are lost in the open ocean almost as soon as they touch the salt water. In this case stake nets are not prohibited if they be placed away from the immediate mouth of the river, though situated where the sea ebbs and flows. The ebbing and flowing won't of itself render them unlawful, because they may be within the sphere of this phenomenon, and yet in the pure and undoubted sea.

"In the fourth place there are examples in which the junction of the fresh water and the salt does not take place, as in the case last put, at the edge of the open ocean, but far up in the land where the river loses itself in arms or in bays of the sea. These portions of the ocean become what are called arms of the sea, merely because they happen to be inclosed within ridges which guide their waters into the interior; but this circumstance does not make these arms identical with estuaries. They are the sea; and, being so, these machines, if placed in or on arms of the sea, as distinguished from the estuaries of rivers, are not unlawful. What shall be held to be an arm, and what an estuary, is a question of fact for you. All I say as to the rule is, that if there be an arm distinct from an estuary, then in that arm, or, in other words, in that portion of the sea, these fixed traps are not illegal.

"The substance of these rules is merely this, that to make the particular engines with which we are now dealing unlawful, it must be proved that they are in a river, or in its estuary, whether within the channel or on the sands made dry by the ebbing. It is the pursuer's business to prove that they are so placed. If he shall fail the defendant may have nothing to do; but if, not content with relying on the pursuer's failure, the defendant chooses, they may show, and they have tried to do so, that their structures are truly in the sea, whether the open sea or on one of its arms or bays, and if so, they are lawful.

"In short, a river does not lose its legal protection in reference to salmon fishing, merely by being met by the advancing tide, provided this be within what are called (though usually by two Latin words) the jaws of the land, and provided the relative size of the river, and the other circumstances, shall satisfy a jury that on the whole the space is river, including in this term its estuary. And, on the other hand, the sea does not lose its privileges merely because a river flows into it, or flows through one of its arms or bays where the tide ebbs and flows, provided the relative smallness of the stream, and other circumstances, shall satisfy a jury on the whole the space is sea, and not river or the continuation of a river through its estuary."

23. A copy of the map issued by the Commissioners, which contains the estuary of the Dush as defined by them, accompanies this case.

Counsel is requested to advise:—

1. Whether the principles laid down by the Commissioners in their Report of 1864 are correct, or in what respects they are incorrect, and particularly whether the Commissioners were correct in laying down the proposition that every river necessarily has an estuary?

2. What is the meaning of the expression "the estuary of a river" in the Salmon Fishery (Ireland) Act, 1863?

#### OPINION.

1. We think the principles laid down by the Commissioners in their report of 1864 are not correct.

We think that the Acts of Parliament give no special or unusual meaning to the term "estuary of a river," either expressly or impliedly. We think that the influence of fresh water is not the test nor even one of the tests by which to decide where the estuary ends to seaward. We think the limits of the estuary must be decided to landward by the extent of the sensible influence of the tide, and to seaward by the configuration of the land on either side of the channel. We think the estuary of a river must always be part of the river, and that the provision in 13 & 14 Vic, c. 88, s. 1, that the word "estuary" shall include and extend to any harbour or roadstead, means simply that an estuary properly so called shall not cease to be one because it happens to be also a harbour or roadstead. The phrase "estuary of a river," which appears for the first time in the 26 & 27 Vic, c. 114, was probably used or inserted to meet the possible contention that certain portions of particular rivers must be considered not as rivers, but as arms of the sea. We think that there may be rivers, the configuration of the land on either side of which is such that they have no estuary.

2. We think the "estuary of a river" in the Salmon Fishery Act, 1863 (Ireland), means the portion of the river affected by the ebb and reflux of the tide, extending downwards as far as it is confined between banks which have received their configuration from the joint action of stream and tide.

As far as we can judge from the ordnance map and the enlarged map before us, and from the explanations given, there is nothing here in the nature of an estuary beyond the moderate enlargement of the river as it enters the bay, which the Commissioners have (erroneously as we think) included in the estuary.

R. PALMER.  
GEORGE MELLISH.  
ALFRED WILLIS.

Lincoln's Inn,  
25th December, 1868.

In addition to this, we consulted the best authorities we could find on the subject, viz. :—*Worcester's Dictionary*, the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, the *English Cyclopædia*, *Richardson's Dictionary*, &c., and it struck us that our predecessors, in defining the estuary of this river by drawing a line fully half a mile seaward of its mouth across a deep bay into which the river suddenly debouched and was lost, were to a certain extent misled by the word "estuary," in the Act of 1842, being defined to "extend to a harbour, and a roadstead, and a bay," and did not draw the distinction between the word "estuary" in the Act of 1842, and the words "estuary of a river" in the Act of 1863, which latter Act for the first time prohibited the use of bag nets in "estuaries of rivers."

The next application received by us was to alter the definition of the Palmerston or Cloonaghmore River, in the county of Sligo, and we took exactly the same steps as in the former case, and unanimously decided on altering the mouth of the river and estuary.

We trust it is needless to say that in making our inquiries into these questions we totally excluded from our consideration the effect our decisions would have on any modes of fishing either inside or outside the mouth of the river or estuary; but confined ourselves strictly to defining, to the best of our judgment, geographically, what we deemed were the mouths and estuaries of each river; and we were gratified to know, that if we erred, the right of appeal having been given by the statute of 1863, in the same manner as in the case of by-laws to anyone feeling aggrieved, and which had not been given in the statute of 1863, under which the definitions were made by our predecessors, would have a fair opportunity of obtaining a decision from the highest tribunal in the country on the correctness or otherwise of our views. We therefore took care at our meetings to make all persons acquainted with this right, and our disposition to facilitate in every way in our power any appeal against our decisions. No appeal was, however, made, and the effect in these two cases—the only ones in which we have performed this duty during the past year—has been to restore four bag nets that had been legally erected for a great number of years previous to 1863.

#### FIXED ENGINES.

The Act of 1859 having imposed a penalty of £50, and a further one of £20 a-day on any person erecting, using, or fishing with a fixed engine for the capture of salmon without having obtained a certificate from the Special Commissioners for Irish Fisheries, under the provisions of the Salmon Fishery Ireland Act, 1863, or a certificate from us in regard to such fixed engine, we issued, as soon as possible, certificates for all fixed engines which had been declared by the Court of Queen's Bench, on appeal, to have been legally erected, no certificates for such having been issued by our predecessors. In addition to these, we have held inquiries during the past year, and granted certificates for twenty-three fixed draft nets, commonly called in the north of Ireland "the half tram," which we found under the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench, in the case of *Stewart v. Cabitt*, and in the Court of Common Pleas in the case of *Williams v. Boyd*, to have been legally erected as fixed engines of some description or other during the year 1862, under the provisions of the Act 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, which alone authorized the use of fixed engines. These description of nets, which are in reality nothing more than ordinary draft or seine nets, were never considered fixed engines until the decision of the case of *Stewart v. Cabitt*. We also, under the same authority, issued a certificate for one stake net in the place of a bag net, which had been erected in Cork Harbour previous to the Act of 1863, but subject to any complaint that might be made after to its erection, on the part of the public, on the grounds of injury to navigation or a nuisance to the public rights of fishing. No complaints have, however, reached us since its erection.

It is right for us here to mention that no new fixed engines have been established by our acts. We are bound to give certificates wherever it has been proved to us that fixed engines have been erected under the provisions of the Act of 1842, during the open season of 1862, and anyone feeling aggrieved has the right of appeal against our decisions. Only two notices of appeal have been given, and these are not contesting the facts as to fixed engines having been legally erected in 1862 in these places, but the rights of the parties to use them, and other slight technical legal grounds.

A schedule of the certificates issued for fixed engines up to the 31st December, 1870, will be found in the Appendix.

#### FISHING NEAR MOUTHS OF RIVERS.

The 44th section of the 13th and 14th Vic., c. 88, enacts that it shall not be lawful for any person, save the proprietor of a several fishery within the limits thereof, at any

time to use nets for taking salmon at the mouth of any river where the breadth shall not exceed a quarter of a mile statute measure, or within half a mile from the mouth of any river. As soon as the mouth of a river has been defined, it is the practice in many places for the proprietors of the land adjoining to lay claim to the exclusive fishing, and use nets within the prescribed limits, on the plea, which we believe in the majority of instances could not be sustained in a court of law, that they are the proprietors of a several fishery. We have no power to inquire into the titles of such parties, nor do we advocate that such an important power as deciding in such cases whether a several fishery exists in the place should be given to us, but we do think that, inasmuch as the jurisdiction of magistrates to impose the penalty for the *prima facie* offence against the statute is ousted by the question of title being raised, no one should be allowed to fish in such places until they had satisfied a court of common law that their claim was *bona fide*, and that a several fishery existed in the place. At present in many places the effect of the definition of the mouth of a river is simply to prevent the public fishing where they had probably done for many years before, and conferring on the person claiming the several fishery a monopoly, thus counteracting the benefits contemplated by the statute to a river in preventing the use of nets within half a mile of its mouth.

#### FISH PASSES.

During the past year we have built two fish passes over mill weirs on the River Snir at a cost of £96. They are reported to be working well, and are efficient. Not the slightest injury to either the dams or the effective working power of the mills has been caused thereby. We have also made an alteration in the fish pass on the Galway weir. The course we adopt in such cases is to have a survey made by our engineer at the cost and charges of the person or persons applying to have the fish pass built. When the form of pass has been designed, and plan and specification prepared, copies are sent to the persons interested, including the owner or occupier of the mill, and we hear any objections that may be offered to them. If there are no valid ones, and the money to cover the expense of the work is deposited in our hands, we enter into a contract with some competent builder for its execution, taking security not only for its completion in accordance with the plan and specification approved by us, but also that no injury should be done to the dam.

In addition to these passes, we have had surveys of many more weirs in Ireland prepared, and when money is provided we shall have the necessary passes built.

During the past year complaints have been received of the inefficiency of the fish passes erected by the Commissioners of Public Works on the Athlone and Tarmonbarry weirs on the River Shannon, and also that passes have not been built on the other weirs erected by them in that river.

With regard to the first, we took every pains to ascertain, not only by personal inspection, but by public inquiries, at which we took the evidence of a number of witnesses, if these complaints were well founded, and we found they were, and reported the result to the Board of Public Works. It is quite true that these passes, viz., those at Athlone and Tarmonbarry, were built by the Board of Works according to plans approved by our predecessors. The law, however, directs that all dams placed in rivers since 1842 should be so built as to allow of, in one or more parts of the same, the free run or migration of salmon at all periods of the year, and that such provision for the free passage of the fish through such dam, shall be made at the expense of the person forming such dam, and in such manner as the Commissioners shall approve.

There are here three distinct provisions—1stly, that there shall be fish passes in all new dams, which would allow the free migration of salmon at all periods of the year—2ndly, that these shall be built at the expense of the person forming the dam—and 3rdly, that they shall be built in such manner as the Commissioners of Fisheries approved. The two latter provisions were complied with in the case of the passes built at Athlone and Tarmonbarry, but the plans approved by our predecessors, and on which the Commissioners of Public Works acted, did not secure the first; and we therefore considered, that inasmuch as all the provisions of the Act were not complied with, the public were not concluded by the approval given to such plans, and that the penalty provided by the statute for non-compliance with its provisions, might be enforced at the suit of any one feeling himself aggrieved. In this interpretation of the law, however, it appears according to the opinion of the law officers, we were incorrect; and unless money is now provided by persons interested in the fisheries of the Shannon, for the erection of efficient fish passes on these weirs, matters must remain as they are. We are, however, in hopes that the necessary funds will be forthcoming for an efficient pass at least over Tarmonbarry weir.

With regard to the weirs on which no passes have as yet been built, viz., those at Roskeel, Jamestown, and Knockvicar, we considered it prudent that, although plans of passes for these weirs were prepared some years ago, and even so lately as the summer of 1868, by directions of your Excellency's predecessor, our engineer should in consequence of the defects in the other passes, go again carefully over the whole of the weirs and revise his plans. This has been done, and they have been furnished to the Board of Works, and it is hoped the passes may be now carried out, and that they may prove efficient.

There is no provision of the acts which ought to be more strictly carried out than that relating to obstructions to the free migration of salmon, and we are in hopes that in a few years efficient fish passes will be built over every obstruction in Ireland.

#### MILLS AND GRATINGS.

By the 32nd and 33rd Vic., c. 9, it is enacted that the exemption from compliance with the provisions of the 76th section of the 5th and 6th Vic., c. 106, which requires that gratings shall be placed in watercourses leading the water to and from mills, during the ascent and descent of salmon, and lattices during the descent of fry, shall extend only to such cases in which, and for such periods during which, it shall be proved to our satisfaction that such exemption is necessary for the effective working of the machinery.

This imposed on us a work of more than ordinary labour, care, and attention. The mills are numerous in the country, the trade is a very close one, in the majority of cases little profit arising, and they are most important resources of the country, which should not be lightly considered even for the advantage of the fisheries.

It became, therefore, our anxious desire that while we were doing all in our power for the protection of the fish, we should not do anything to cause injury to the milling power of the country. The erection of lattice work would have caused in most cases a serious injury, and we have not enforced it, except in cases where turbines are used, and the law is peremptory in this respect. With regard to gratings, we have given exemption in every case where it was proved to our satisfaction they would have been injurious to the effective working of the mill, and we are not aware of a single instance of having compelled their continuance after they had been put up, when injury was proved. We can now, therefore, state that, notwithstanding all the outcry against this clause, no injury has been done to the milling power, while it has proved most advantageous in many cases to the fisheries.

#### LOCAL MANAGEMENT, &c.

During the past year the triennial elections of Conservators have taken place, and we are happy to say that no complaints of irregularity at them have been made. The elections took place in the month of October last, and the regulations we had formed for their conduct were issued in June preceding. These regulations will be found in the Appendix.

We are, however, constrained to refer here to a matter which occurred in one district, and which if overlooked, or allowed in other districts, may have the most injurious effects.

The 8th section of the 13th and 14th Vic., c. 88, directs that when any moneys shall be received by the treasurer of any district in respect of licence duties, or rates for the period or term in which the then next election of Conservators is to take place, such moneys shall, until such election, be carefully retained by such treasurer, and shall after such election be paid over by him to, or to the order of, the new Board of Conservators, to be by them applied according to the provisions of the Acts.

In order to secure, as far as in our power lay, a strict observance of this most salutary provision, we issued to every Conservator, and clerk, and treasurer of a Board in Ireland a circular of which the following is a copy:—

CIRCULAR.

4th day of May, 1870.

#### TO THE CONSERVATORS OF FISHERIES IN IRELAND.

SIR,—I am desired to remind you that the 8th section of the 13th and 14th Vic. cap. 88, directs that the funds collected this year for licence duties and rates should be paid over to the treasurer of the district, and be carefully retained by him until the next election of Conservators, which should take place in October next; and after such election, they may be paid over by him to the order of the new Board of Conservators.

The Inspectors beg that the present Boards of Conservators will take care that the above provisions of the law are strictly attended to, as they will feel it their duty to see that the funds of this year are handed over intact to the new Boards of Conservators to be elected in October next, as directed by the Act of Parliament.

Instructions relative to the elections will be forwarded in due course to the persons interested.

By order,

ALAN HORSNEY, Secretary.

It will be easily seen that the object of the Legislature in enacting the clause to which we have referred, was to place newly elected Boards of Conservators in possession of funds to meet the expenses of the district, without which, the salmon at the most critical period of the year, the spawning season, would be unprotected, as no funds could be collected from licence duties or rates till the following fishing season.

Immediately after the elections, a complaint was made to us by the newly elected Board for the Dublin district, that the funds paid into the treasurers' hands had not been handed over to the new Board, as directed by the statute.

We called upon them to comply with the law, which, however, we regret to say has not up to the present been done, and we feel it to be our duty, however unpleasant it may be, to state our strong opinion to your Excellency, that this contempt for the provisions of the law by any Board of Conservators or treasurers, should not be allowed with impunity, or the consequences to the fisheries may be most disastrous.

Newly elected Boards of Conservators cannot be expected, without funds, to run the risk of proceedings at law, which might involve them in heavy pecuniary liability. They may be composed of gentlemen who have no pecuniary interest whatever in the fisheries of the district, and who are simply giving up their time and attention gratuitously for the public benefit. It is therefore our duty to bring the matter thus prominently before your Excellency, as if it be passed over in this instance, the treasurer of any district hereafter, may, in the last year of his office of the Board of Conservators, retain all the public money received by him, and refuse either to comply with the provisions of the Act, or to give any account whatever of the money received by him, knowing that no incoming Board will undertake the liability of any proceedings at law to recover the amount; and when it is recollected that this is public money, and the greater portion derived from a poor class of fishermen who fish on the common law right, we cannot help feeling that it becomes the duty of the Governing Department to enforce the law.

This matter is of such vital consequence throughout the country we have felt it necessary to dwell on it at this length.

As a general rule, we find that Boards of Conservators are anxious to enforce such regulations as may tend to the advancement of the fisheries, and receive and give effect to any suggestions we may from time to time propose to them for the management of their district. The great difficulty, however, under which every Board of Conservators labours is a deficiency of funds for the protection and development of the fisheries. We think that this might be remedied to a certain extent by a re-adjustment of the licence duties and rates payable on fixed and several fisheries, for we know that at present there are many engines used in Ireland which are not at all taxed in proportion to their capability of capture, while there are others paying a higher rate in proportion to other more productive engines.

The raising of the licence duties on rods all over Ireland to £1, which has been accomplished during the past year, after considerable exertion, not only on our part, but that of many Boards in Ireland, will not only increase the funds at the disposal of the Boards, but will have certain other advantages. Heretofore the licence duty on rods was in some districts only ten shillings, while in others it was £1, and it was not an uncommon practice for some anglers to take out their licences in a district at the lower rate, wholly ignoring the interest of the district in which they fished, and which contributed to their sport. Indeed, so far was this carried in some places, that the riparian owners of fisheries in some districts, where the licence duty was £1, sent to Dublin, where the licence duty was only ten shillings, for their licences, thus not contributing one farthing to the funds of the district in which they owned property and fished. This most unjust proceeding was naturally productive of considerable dissatisfaction. The equalisation of the licence duty will take away all inducement to act in the same way for the future.

The number of salmon rod licences issued during the past year was 2,787, and with the present licence duty this should increase the revenue fully £1,000.

The revenue last year from licences exceeded that of any former year since the establishment of licence duties on fishing engines in 1849; and reached the sum of £7,511 13s. 4d. We believe this will be considerably increased during the present year, while the number of persons employed in 1870 amounted to 10,520, as compared with 9,629 in 1869, being an increase of 891.

In addition to this, there was received for forfeitures of fines, sales of forfeited engines, interest, &c. (independently of subscriptions), a further sum of £508 7s. 10d., making a total revenue for the year of £8,019 1s. 3d.

In our last Report we referred to the question of the amount of duty payable upon the Poor Law Valuation on the fixed and several fisheries in the country as a means of increasing the sum available for, not only protection, but a further development of the

fisheries by the opening up of new spawning grounds. This subject is receiving our attention, and we trust it will lead to the desired object.

In some districts, where the rivers are suitable for angling, societies have been formed by gentlemen for the purpose of securing more efficient protection by payment of water-bailiffs out of their own resources. We may instance two particularly—the Suir Preservation Society, and the Cork Anglers' Club. The former, in addition to the many advantages conferred by them on the fisheries of their river at a very considerable outlay, have provided the funds for building the fish passes last year, to which we have previously referred.

We strongly recommend the adoption of a similar course by the resident proprietors, wherever rivers are suitable. It would be attended with most beneficial results, and would tend much to overcome the difficulties arising from insufficiency of funds.

#### NEW LEGISLATION.

However desirable it might be to have a consolidation of the present laws, which are scattered over so many Acts of Parliament, we believe the time has hardly arrived for this, and we think it would be much better to let the late legislation on the subject develop itself, and that short bills remedying defects and making any amendments that may be necessary should be passed from time to time, until there would at last be a code perfect in principle, from which a consolidation might then be prepared, which would not only be acceptable to the country, but be beneficial to the fisheries. It is quite true that so many Acts of Parliament in force on the subject have on many occasions led to confusion; but we think this is now greatly obviated by a short digest of these laws which has been prepared and circulated by Mr. Brady, and which will be found in the Appendix to this Report.

In conclusion, we can only repeat generally that the Salmon Fisheries of the country are at present a most valuable property—steadily increasing in commercial prosperity, and likely to continue so, and that we are indebted to the Coastguard and Constabulary for very valuable assistance rendered by both departments in enforcing the laws for the protection and improvement of the Irish Fisheries.

We have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's obedient servants,

THOMAS F. BRADY.

JOS. HAYES.

JOHN ALOYSIUS BLAKE.

ALAN HORNSBY, *Secretary.*

*Office of Irish Fisheries,  
12, Elg-place, Dublin,  
13th July, 1871.*





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## STATE OF THE REGISTRY OF FISHING VESSELS ON THE COAST

No.	Name of Vessel.	Description.	Registering Officer.	1st Class employed in 1876.			2nd Class employed in 1876.			3rd Class employed in 1876.		
				Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.
1	Dublin.	Havth to Greyhound.	John H. Gough, Commander, R.N.	88	457	64	77	372	36	68	343	39
2	Ashlow.	From the beach three miles north of Five-mile-point Station to the station three miles south of Cahoon Station.	Vincent Williams, Commander, R.N.	-	-	-	233	1,015	21	43	301	13
3	Wexford.	Merlin Castle to Bannow.	Edward Williams, Commander, R.N.	23	134	-	178	731	32	40	183	-
4	Waterford.	From East Bank of Bannow Ferry, county Wexford, to Ballyville Head, North of Dungarvan Harbour, county Waterford.	Hugo H. Burnaby, Commander, R.N.	5	33	6	140	400	10	44	76	5
5	Toughal.	From Ballyville Bridge to Garryowen.	W. E. Boulton, Commander, R.N.	6	34	3	62	450	23	25	187	1

## INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES

No. 1

of IRELAND from 1st January, 1870, to 1st January, 1871.

Total employed in 1930.			Statement of Observations made by Inspecting Commissioner of Fish Guards and other Inspecting Officers, up to the 1st January, 1931.	No.
Female.	Men.	Boys.		
222	500	331	<p>No improvement has taken place, compared with last three years, as to boats, gear, etc. The fishery within the last year. No complaint has taken place as to the quality of the fish. The quality of the fish is good, and the price for the same is high. The quality of the fish is good, and the price for the same is high. The quality of the fish is good, and the price for the same is high.</p>	1
229	1,856	54	<p>The fishery, as compared with the last three years, appears to be improving at Wickham, Arklow, and Clonsilla. At Clonsilla an improvement in the quality of boats, and the fishery is also improving. At Wickham, Arklow, and Clonsilla, the quality of boats is improving. At Wickham, Arklow, and Clonsilla, the quality of boats is improving.</p>	2
240	1,900	22	<p>The condition of the fishery in this district is better, as compared with the last three years. The quality of the fish is good, and the price for the same is high. The quality of the fish is good, and the price for the same is high. The quality of the fish is good, and the price for the same is high.</p>	3
296	602	59	<p>The general condition of the fishery, including gear, has much the same as during the last three years. Most of the fishermen still have the same boats, and the quality of the fish is good. The quality of the fish is good, and the price for the same is high. The quality of the fish is good, and the price for the same is high.</p>	4
326	651	36	<p>There have been no improvements taken place in this district as to boats and gear within the last three years. The fishery is still in the same state as it was in 1927. The quality of the fish is good, and the price for the same is high. The quality of the fish is good, and the price for the same is high.</p>	5

## STATE OF THE REGISTRY OF FISHING VESSELS ON THE COAST

No.	NAME OF VESSEL.	REGISTERED.	Registering Office.	1st Class employed in 1875.			2nd Class employed in 1875.			3rd Class employed in 1875.		
				Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.
6	Queensdown.	From Ballyvaughan Bay westward to Ringvick Bay, including Queensdown Harbour.	J. Hall Robert Commander, R.N.	7	36	1	81	306	6	101	354	21
7	Kilash.	From Mythen's Point East, to Galley Head West.	J. W. Carter, Commander, R.N.	42	297	41	143	645	41	263	1,123	65



## STATE OF THE REGISTRY OF FISHING VESSELS ON THE COAST

No.	Name or District.	Description.	Registering Office.	1st Class employed in 1875.			2nd Class employed in 1875.			3rd Class employed in 1875.		
				Yards.	Men.	Boys.	Yards.	Men.	Boys.	Yards.	Men.	Boys.
8	Skibbereen.	From Guller Head to Scarce Bridge at the head of Bantry Bay.	H. M. Dyer, Commander, R.N.	9	50	5	359	1,301	110	359	1,306	110
9	Corkhaven Bantry.	From Scarce Bridge, county Cork, to Kenneas Bridge, county Kerry	John C. Dyer, Lieutenant, R.N.	-	-	-	13	314	10	633	2,006	133
10	Killybegs.	From Kenmare (K.) to Brandon Creek, near Limerick harbour (S.)	P. Mahony, Divisional Officer.	14	60	10	25	325	4	333	1,467	343

## INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES

No. 1—continued

of IRELAND, from 1st January, 1870, to 1st January, 1871.

[illegible]

## STATE OF THE REGISTRY OF FISHING VESSELS ON THE COAST

No.	Name or District.	Description.	Reporting Officer.	1st Class employed in 1875.			2nd Class employed in 1875.			3rd Class employed in 1875.		
				Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.
11	Ballybeggs.	From Blarneyville Bridge, Tralee, on the S.W., to Lake Cullin, on the East.	Mr. W. Debb.	1	3	-	17	50	1	35	90	1
12	Kilrush.	From Loop Head to Ferrybeg, also from Loop head to Fyres.	Charles G.R. Hall, Com- missioner, &c.	-	-	-	3	16	-	100	400	-
13	Seahold.	From Bannard, South, to Lookins Point, North.	W. H. Wright, Divisional Officer.	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	300	-
14	Galway.	From Loughlin Head to Mass Head.	George Harwood, Inspecting Officer.	7	10	23	345	880	14	114	364	-
15	Cliden.	Booing to Mallow Island, contrary Galway.	C. E. Backe, Commander, R.N.	20	00	-	625	2,300	25	429	1,600	8



No. 1—continued

of IRELAND from 1st January, 1870, to 1st January, 1871.

[illegible]

## STATE OF THE REGISTRY OF FISHING VESSELS ON THE COAST

No.	Name or Division.	Description.	Registering Officer.	1st Class employed in 1914.			2nd Class employed in 1914.			3rd Class employed in 1914.		
				Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.
16	Kent.	Douglas Head, East, to Douglas Head, West.	Robert George Gibson, In- specting Officer.	-	-	-	11	23	-	212	560	44
17	Edinburgh.	From Douglas Head to Better Point.	Duke Young, Lieut., R.N.	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	1,516	35
18	Refugee (K).	Gap of Rathfragh Island to Rosary Point.	H. S. Mandeville, Lieut., R.N.	-	-	-	2	15	1	100	1,221	19
19	Pollardra.	Rathfragh Island to Goose's Island.	H. Bann, Divisional Officer.	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	225	-
20	Sligo.	Strandhill Barrows to Derry Abbey.	Geo. T. Murrell, Lieut., R.N.	1	5	-	50	250	45	161	267	3

## INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES.

No. 1—continued.

of IRELAND from 1st January, 1870, to 1st January, 1871.

Total captured in 1914.			No.
Species.	Men.	Boys.	
<p>Bay, and partly natural fisheries at Bismarck, Empress, and East Bismarck, Chagras. There is undoubtedly abundant accommodation for a limited class of staying tourists as well as some good fishing in the district. The majority of boats will be pulled within one hour of the wharfe in long days retired out to sea, but boats which are not so well equipped will be difficult to obtain a comfort superior to that of the Bismarck. Bismarck is a beautiful harbor, and the Bismarck is a beautiful harbor, and the Bismarck is a beautiful harbor.</p>			
264	225	44	16
<p>The general condition of the fisheries, boats, and gear showed the same in this district for the last three years. No improvement whatever last year, and the present season is not much better. The fisheries are held about the same as last year. The quality of the boats is not much better, and the gear is not much better. The quality of the boats is not much better, and the gear is not much better. The quality of the boats is not much better, and the gear is not much better.</p>			
420	1,814	13	17
<p>In the part of the district extending from Bismarck Bay to Easter Bay, Bismarck, the general condition of boats, men, and gear was the same as last year. The fisheries are held about the same as last year. The quality of the boats is not much better, and the gear is not much better. The quality of the boats is not much better, and the gear is not much better. The quality of the boats is not much better, and the gear is not much better.</p>			
502	1,236	11	35
<p>General state of fisheries, boats, and gear, good. The fisheries have been held about the same as last year. The quality of the boats is not much better, and the gear is not much better. The quality of the boats is not much better, and the gear is not much better. The quality of the boats is not much better, and the gear is not much better.</p>			
87	285	-	19
<p>The general condition of the fisheries, boats, and gear was the same as last year. The fisheries are held about the same as last year. The quality of the boats is not much better, and the gear is not much better. The quality of the boats is not much better, and the gear is not much better. The quality of the boats is not much better, and the gear is not much better.</p>			
532	1,327	30	20
<p>The general condition of the fisheries, boats, and gear was the same as last year. The fisheries are held about the same as last year. The quality of the boats is not much better, and the gear is not much better. The quality of the boats is not much better, and the gear is not much better. The quality of the boats is not much better, and the gear is not much better.</p>			

## STATE OF THE REGISTRY OF FISHING VESSELS ON THE COAST

No.	NAME OF VESSEL.	Description.	Registering Office.	In Class employed in 1870.			In Class employed in 1875.			In Class employed in 1880.		
				Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.
21	Ellybry.	Dredge-boat to Lowest Ferry, East.	Francis Osborn, Lieut. R.N.	2	4	-	230	1,538	187	-	-	-
22	Burroughs.	Grounds to Rotherham.	E. C. Bell, Divisional Officer.	-	-	-	231	947	270	242	545	-
23	Cora.	Boatman to Magillgate Pier.	James D. Corrie, Commander, R.N.	3	16	-	365	1,193	25	114	570	6

No. 1—continued.

of IRELAND from 1st January, 1870, to 1st January, 1871.

Total employed in 1870.			No.
Vessel.	Men.	Boys.	
Statement of Observations made by Inspecting Commissioners of Coast Fisheries and other Engineering Officers, up to the 1st January, 1871.			
			20
			21
			22
			23

by travel and otherwise, add to local markets, with the exception of salmon, which are sent to distant places for sale. The quality of fish, and the price, varies by time, and are a good deal better than in the past. The quantity of fish, and the price, varies by time, and are a good deal better than in the past. The quantity of fish, and the price, varies by time, and are a good deal better than in the past.

390 1,642 167 The general condition of the fisheries in this district had improved within the last three years. The quality of the salmon, and the quantity, had improved within the last three years. The quality of the salmon, and the quantity, had improved within the last three years.

472 1,489 272 No improvement in the state of the fisheries in this district had been seen. The quality of the salmon, and the quantity, had improved within the last three years. The quality of the salmon, and the quantity, had improved within the last three years.

579 1,992 27 The fisheries in this district, within the last three years, had improved within the last three years. The quality of the salmon, and the quantity, had improved within the last three years. The quality of the salmon, and the quantity, had improved within the last three years.

## STATE OF THE REGISTRY OF FISHING VESSELS ON THE COAST

No.	NAME OF VESSEL.	REGISTRATION.	Registering Officer.	1st Quarter employed in 1873.			2nd Quarter employed in 1873.			3rd Quarter employed in 1873.		
				Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.
24	Hollybush (Avalon).	Down Hill Railway Station to Jewell's Bridge.	A. W. J. Richardson, Commander, R.N.	-	-	-	145	485	4	35	63	1
25	Carrickfergus.	Jewell's Bridge, near Carron Point, to White Sands near Belfast.	William G. England, Commander, R.N.	-	-	-	32	141	-	321	216	-
26	Barnegadoe.	Culm, Hay's Burn, to Cleghy, Newcastle Quay.	F. R. Hartwell, Commander, R.N.	17	118	1	159	688	32	35	80	-
27	Strangford.	Newcastle Quay, North, to Shepley Head, South.	James Pyper, Staff Commander, R.N.	-	-	-	147	324	3	2	35	-
28	Newcastle.	Sea's Island, North, to River Ford, Keshel, South.	R. Mearns, Commander, R.N.	24	122	2	54	270	26	20	40	4

No. 1—continued

of IRELAND from 1st January, 1870, to 1st January, 1871.

[illegible]

## STATE of the REGISTRY of FISHING VESSELS on the COAST

No.	Name or Description.	Description.	Registering Office.	1st Class employed in 1878.			2nd Class employed in 1878.			3rd Class employed in 1878.		
				Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.	Vessels.	Men.	Boys.
29	Curlingford.	Ballaghan Point, South, to the River Foel, E. Foel, North.	W. F. A. Harris, Lieut., R.N.	14	24	12	142	537	6	167	459	-
30	Dundalk.	Ballaghan Point, county Louth, to Mullin Tower, Drogheda.	G. B. Bell, Lieut., R.N.	-	-	-	221	827	13	-	-	-
31	Malinbeg.	Mouth of Boyne to Whip of the Waters, Enniskillen.	William Morison, Commander, R.N.	63	614	32	25	145	3	15	23	-







## APPENDIX, No. 3.

APPENDIX,  
Nos. 3 and 4.

## HOWTH HERRING FISHERY FOR SEASON 1870.

ABSTRACT of Returns of Herring Fishery at Howth, between the 1st June, 1870, and 19th November, 1870, furnished by Chief Officer of Coast Guard at Howth.

Date, Week ending—	Average daily Number of Boats employed—				Number of Mince of 4 lb. fish each.	Average price per Mince of 4 lb. fish.	Gross Receipts.	Number of Days Employed.	Observations.
	Caulish.	Swish.	Went.	Trish.					
1870.									
June 4, . . .	27	22	—	41	1,390	0 18 12½	3,107 18 4	5	Mixed quality of fish.
" 12, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 19, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
" 26, . . .	14	8	8	21	256	0 18 0	461 0 0	2	Very good quality.
" 3, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Do., same mixed quality.
July 1, . . .	77	25	15	55	13,500	0 0 30	3,010 0 0	5	Good fish.
" 8, . . .	84	34	8	54	2,160	0 27 0	3,113 10 0	5	Very best fish—being "Black Gut."
" 15, . . .	22	50	—	45	2,300	0 27 2½	4,400 0 0	5	Some very bad fish, and some very good.
" 22, . . .	55	22	—	38	4,150	0 18 2½	4,019 0 0	5	The English buyers lost over £200 last week—one man brought 400 worth of fish and sent three to England, and a bill for 20 more came back. The fish were completely rotten by the time they got to market. They were what are called "Black Gut."
" 29, . . .	24	21	—	24	4,350	0 18 2½	—	—	—
August 5, . . .	19	40	10	67	5,000	1 1 11½	2,918 16 0	5	Good fish.
" 12, . . .	27	17	1	26	6,000	0 8 15½	506 0 0	5	Inferior fish.
" 19, . . .	8	7	4	43	2,000	0 8 10	1,594 0 0	5	Some very good, and some mixed.
" 26, . . .	8	0	—	25	1,800	0 27 2	1,600 0 0	5	Very good fish.
September 3, . . .	8	0	—	32	3,070	1 0 0	1,600 0 0	5	Do.
" 10, . . .	2	5	—	15	2,750	0 14 0	424 10 0	5	Mixed fish, some good.
" 17, . . .	4	2	1	27	5,500	0 11 7½	1,200 0 0	5	Do.
" 24, . . .	1	1	30	32	1,400	0 18 5½	1,250 15 0	5	Do.
October 1, . . .	0	1	35	36	1,411	0 18 6	1,404 15 0	5	Do.
" 8, . . .	9	1	27	37	4,681	0 8 10	2,716 10 0	5	Do.
" 15, . . .	—	1	18	40	1,500	0 10 5	900 0 0	5	Good fish.
" 22, . . .	—	2	10	2	100	1 4 0	370 10 0	5	Do.; but scarce.
" 29, . . .	—	6	10	8	32	1 2 4½	14 11 0	5	Do.
November 5, . . .	—	—	38	55	700	0 11 12½	440 0 0	5	Excellent fish.
" 12, . . .	1	—	40	39	700	0 28 0	416 35 0	5	Mixed quality.
" 19, . . .	—	—	35	38	300	0 16 8½	300 0 0	5	Mixed quality.
Total, . . .	—	—	—	—	81,041	—	42,212 12 4	109	
Average number and season is per day for the 109 days worked, . . .	28	29	17	54	874	0 18 6½	440 12 10	—	

## APPENDIX, No. 4.

## ARDGLASS HARBOUR.

ABSTRACT of HERRING FISHERY for Season 1870 (which commenced 4th June and ended on 15th October), showing number of Boats employed, and greatest number of Mince caught per Boat; also highest and average price per Mince in each month, and total quantity caught, and gross sum realized.

Month ending	Highest Number of Boats employed on any one Night, English, Irish, and Scottish.	Highest Number of Mince per Boat.	Total Number of Mince.	Highest and Average Price.	Total Amount realized.	Number of Days out.
June 30th, . . .	205	54	6,030	£ s. d. 1 0 0 0 11 6½	£ s. d. 4,505 14 3	30
July 30th, . . .	125	54	11,096	1 8 0 0 24 8½	5,139 15 4½	23
August 31st, . . .	142	75	4,770	1 8 0 0 23 2½	4,471 0 8	21
October 15th, . . .	25	66	1,800	1 7 0 0 17 5	1,207 2 6	20
Total, . . .			23,696		45,303 13 4½	94

## LIST OF LICENCES GRANTED TO PLANT OYSTER BEDS up to 31st December, 1870.

Date of Licence.	Persons to whom Granted.	Locality of Beds.	Area of Beds.		
			A.	R.	P.
1845, 24th November, 7th December.	W. H. Carter, esq. Luke Lyons, esq.	Tramore Bay, county Mayo. Meenaghroopy, county Mayo.	19	1	11
1845, 9th June, 24th February.	F. H. Downing. R. T. Evanson.	Off Duncannon Point, county Kerry. Duncannon Bay, county Cork.	3	2	28
1845, 30th February, 4th February.	John Mahony, esq. Rev. Denis Mahony.	Estuary of Kenmare River, county Kerry. Estuary of Kenmare River, county Kerry.	165	2	0
1845, 17th November, 17th November.	Thomas White, esq. John C. Garvey, esq.	Ballinacorney Bay, county Sligo. Claw Bay, county Mayo.	132	1	25
1845, 22nd September.	J. O. Woodhouse, esq.	Mulroy Bay, county Donegal.	106	2	33
1845, 1st July, 15th November, 15th November.	Barton Dodson, esq. Hon. David Puckett. J. K. Barrell, esq.	Carlingford Lough, county Louth. Killing Harbour, county Mayo. Ballyvaughan Bay, county Galway.	51	2	33
1845, 18th July.	John Richards, esq.	Blackrock Bay, county Mayo.	283	0	0
1845, 30th July, 31st August.	Lord Charles P. P. Clifton. William Forrester, esq.	Bear Haven, county Cork. Ardbear Bay, county Galway.	233	0	0
1845, 7th August.	Thomas Rodin, esq.	Glengriff Harbour, county Cork.	45	0	0
1845, 15th February, 15th February.	Rev. A. Magee. A. C. Lambart, esq.	Stranstown and Cleggan Bays, co. Galway. Killybeg Harbour, county Galway.	0	1	0
1845, 26th February, 2nd February, 2nd February, 12th February, 17th May, 4th October, 9th October, 14th November.	Rev. H. H. Wall. Knight of Kerry. Cervin W. Houston. William McCordell, esq. Edward Brown, esq. M. C. O'Connor, esq. Eberence Pike, esq. William Pike, esq.	Mannin and Ardbear Bays, county Galway. Valencia Harbour, county Kerry. Killybeg Harbour, county Mayo. Achill Sound, county Mayo. Ballinakill Harbour, county Galway. Oyster Haven, county Cork. Lough Mahon, Estuary of Lee, county Cork. Achill Sound, county Mayo.	348	0	0
1845, 10th January.	William Forbes, esq.	Macevish Bay, county Galway.	78	0	0
1845, 14th February, 2nd March, 6th March.	Robert W. C. Reeves, esq. James Walker, esq. Edward Power, esq.	Clonsilla Bay, county Clare. Belfast Lough, County Down. Tramore Bay, county Waterford.	45	0	0
1845, 19th May.	George Olive, esq. M.P.	Achill Sound, county Mayo.	140	0	0
1845, 2nd February, 5th April, 10th June, 10th June, 30th September, 31st October, 31st October, 31st October, 31st October, 31st November, 31st December, 31st December, 31st December, 31st December, 31st December, 31st December.	Lord Fortescue. Lord Wallace. Colonel C. M. Vandeleur, M.P. A. W. Wyndham, esq. Captain George Austin. John Kennell, esq. Robert T. Atkins, esq. R. R. L. Ashy, esq. F. M. Lynch, esq. A. Bono, esq. J. R. Dover, esq. Captain W. F. Barry. C. P. Archer, esq. T. Young Prior, esq. P. Macaulay, esq. Colonel F. A. K. Gore.	Tramore Bay, county Waterford. Galway Bay, county Galway. Fushacherry Bay, county Clare. Newport Bay, county Mayo. Westport Bay, county Mayo. Ardbear and Mannin Bays, county Galway. Lough Hyna, county Cork. Galway Bay, county Galway. Galway Bay, county Galway. Dungarvan Harbour, county Waterford. Dungarvan Harbour, county Waterford. Glanure Harbour, county Cork. Ballinakill Harbour, county Galway. Ballinakill Harbour, county Galway. Ballinakill and Barnadilly Bays, co. Galway. Kilala Bay, county Mayo.	83	0	0
1845, 12th April, 12th April, 29th April, 12th May, 2nd November, 2nd November, 1st December, 1st December, 1st December, 1st December, 1st December, 1st December, 1st December, 1st December, 1st December.	Marquess of Sligo. Sir Robert Gore Booth. Right Hon. John Wynn. Lord Baron Vestry. Lord Life Assurance Society. Marquess of Sligo. Most Rev. Dr. McHale. Thomas McCarthy Collins, esq. Marquess of Sligo. John O'Brien Woodhouse, esq. Captain Acheson. Richard J. Vaneboyle, esq. Richard Mahony, esq. Mr. Robert McKeown.	Claw Bay, county Mayo. Drumadilly Bay, county Sligo. Sligo Bay, county Sligo. Dingle Harbour, county Kerry. Claw Bay, county Mayo. Claw Bay, county Mayo. Shore of Achill Island, county Mayo. Boacagwater Bay, county Cork. Claw Bay, county Mayo. Carlingford Lough, county Louth. Ballinakill Harbour, county Galway. Ballinacorney Bay, county Sligo. Kenmare Estuary, county Kerry. Killybeg Harbour.	190	0	0
1845, 20th April, 20th April, 21st April, 4th June.	William Dwyer, esq. Marquess of Sligo. Miss Anna Fowler. John O'Brien Woodhouse, esq.	Wexford Harbour. Claw Bay, county Mayo. Blackrock Bay, county Mayo. Carlingford Lough, county Louth.	148	0	0

## APPENDIX, No. 5—concluded.

## LIST OF LICENCES GRANTED TO PLANT OYSTER BEDS up to 31st December, 1870.

Date of Licence.	Persons to whom Granted.	Locality of Beds.	Area of Beds.		
			A.	S.	P.
1867.	10th June.	Sir Robert Gore Booth, bart.	Donnell Bay, county Sligo.	87	0 0
	10th July.	Harold Hamilton Townsend, esq.	Skull Harbour, county Cork.	230	0 0
	10th July.	Thomas Sandoz, esq.	River Shannon, county Kerry.	785	0 0
	10th July.	Mrs. Elizabeth Alderson.	Winkard Bay, county Kerry.	100	0 0
	10th July.	M. J. C. Longfield, esq.	Roaringwater Bay, county Cork.	310	0 0
	10th July.	Thomas Kirkwood, esq.	Saloon Harbour, county Mayo.	17	0 0
	10th July.	Richard D. Knox, esq.	Breath Strand, county Dublin.	35	0 0
	10th July.	William D. J. St. George, esq.	Galway Bay, county Galway.	814	0 0
	10th July.	Christopher T. Hollington, esq.	Galway Bay, county Galway.	650	0 0
	10th July.	Mrs. Elizabeth Barry.	Lough Malin, county Cork.	75	0 0
	10th July.	Rev. Nicholas Martin.	Trillick Bay, county Donegal.	50	0 0
	10th July.	John Smyth, esq.	Milltown River, county Cork.	10	2 0
	10th July.	Stephen E. Collis, esq.	River Shannon, county Kerry.	215	0 0
	10th July.	Thomas Hicks, esq.	Roaringwater Bay, county Cork.	45	0 0
	10th July.	Robert W. C. Reeves, esq.	River Shannon, county Clare.	30	0 0
	24th July.	Francis J. Graham, esq.	Dunasbeg Bay, county Galway.	90	0 0
1868.	31st January.	William Hart, esq.	Lough Seilly, county Donegal.	700	0 0
	11th February.	Richard Lyons, esq.	Midleton River, county Cork.	15	0 0
	11th February.	Charles Sandoz, esq.	River Shannon, county Kerry.	54	0 0
	12th March.	Stephen Brown, esq.	Dunmore Bay, county Cork.	9	0 0
	12th March.	Colonel Edward Cooper.	Ballisodare Bay, county Sligo.	120	0 0
1869.	12th February.	Henry Herbert.	Kemmore Bay.	20	0 0
	12th February.	Earl of Bessy.	Adrigole Harbour.	15	0 0
	12th February.	Earl of Bessy.	Glengrilla Harbour.	60	0 0
	4th March.	John P. Nolan.	Aril Bay.	250	0 0
	10th March.	Richard J. Mahony.	Kemmore Bay.	45	0 0
	10th March.	Thomas Kingston Sullivan.	Kemmore Bay.	185	0 0
	12th March.	John W. Payne.	Bantry Bay.	51	0 0
	14th March.	John W. Stratford.	Killalea Bay.	31	0 0
	14th June.	Mrs. Catherine Brown.	Courtenasherry Bay.	60	0 0
	14th June.	William Little.	Killalea Bay.	120	0 0
	10th September.	Lord Clements.	Castlingford Lough.	45	0 0
	10th September.	Harry W. Meredith.	Sligo Bay.	30	0 0
	10th September.	Owen Wynne.	Sligo Bay.	77	0 0
	10th September.	Owen Wynne.	Sligo Bay.	53	0 0
1870.	12th March.	R. J. Vanechople.	Ballisodare Bay.	18	2 0
		Total.		10,948	5 24

No.	Where Fished Not stated.	Description of Fish Net.	Name of Trawler and other Fish Net.	Name of Owner of Fish Net, or Land to which Net attached.	Name of Trawler to which Net attached.	Port.
1	Barrage, otherwise Ross River, otherwise Name and Barrage Rivers conjoined.	Head Weir.	Thomas Murphy.	John H. Glanville.	Dougherty's.	Willesbarrow.
2	Barrage River.	Drift.	Arthur Keanagh.	Arthur Keanagh.	Dromedary.	St. Mullin's.
3	Barrage, otherwise Ross River, otherwise Name and Barrage Rivers conjoined.	Drift.	Joseph Hunt.	W. M. Glanville.	Marineburg.	Willesbarrow.
4	Drift.	Drift.	Walter Sweetman.	Walter Sweetman.	Amalgam.	Shanagh.
5	Drift.	Drift.	Michael and R. O'Leary.	—	Curlew.	Edinburgh.
6	Drift.	Drift.	James Donaghy.	—	Great Island.	Edinburgh.
7	Drift.	Drift.	Thomas Donaghy.	—	Edinburgh.	Edinburgh.
8	Drift.	Drift.	Michael O'Leary.	—	Shanagh, Upper.	Edinburgh.
9	Drift.	Drift.	John O'Leary.	—	Great Island.	Edinburgh.
10	Drift.	Drift.	F. Shanahan.	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
11	Drift.	Drift.	George Kohn.	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
12	Drift.	Drift.	John Lynch.	H. Power.	Fishings.	Fishings.
13	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
14	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
15	Bar, Name, and Barrage Rivers conjoined.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
16	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
17	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
18	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
19	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
20	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
21	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
22	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
23	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
24	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
25	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
26	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
27	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
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29	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
30	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
31	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
32	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
33	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
34	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
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37	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
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42	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
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44	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
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47	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
48	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
49	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
50	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
51	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
52	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
53	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
54	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
55	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
56	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
57	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
58	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
59	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
60	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
61	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
62	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
63	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
64	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
65	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
66	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
67	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
68	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
69	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
70	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
71	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
72	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
73	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
74	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
75	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
76	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
77	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
78	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
79	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
80	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
81	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
82	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
83	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
84	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
85	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
86	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
87	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
88	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
89	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
90	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
91	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
92	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
93	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
94	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
95	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
96	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
97	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
98	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
99	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.
100	Drift.	Drift.	—	—	Drift.	Edinburgh.

No. 6.  
the Legality or Illegality of Fixed Nets erected or used for catching Salmon in Ireland.

APPENDIX,  
No. 6.

No.	Name.	County.	Judgment of Commissioners.	Date of Judgment.	Whether Judgment of Commissioners Appealed against.	Result of Appeal in Court of Queen's Bench.
1	Shelburne.	Wexford.	To be altered, as being injurious to navigation, and erected without the title required by the 5th and 6th Vic., c. 105.	17 Oct. 1853.	Appeal.	Appeal withdrawn.
2	St. Mullin's.	Carlow.	To be altered, not having been legally erected in 1852.	Idem.	No appeal.	—
3	Shelburne.	Wexford.	To be altered, as being injurious to navigation, and erected without the title required by the 5th and 6th Vic., c. 105.	Idem.	Appeal.	Judgment affirmed.
4	Idem.	Kilkenny.	Idem.	10 Oct. 1853.	Idem.	Idem.
5	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	No appeal.	—
6	Shelburne.	Wexford.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
7	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
8	Idem.	Kilkenny.	To be altered, not having been legally erected in 1852.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
9	Shelburne.	Wexford.	To be altered, as being injurious to navigation, and erected without the title required by the 5th and 6th Vic., c. 105.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
10	Idem.	Idem.	To be altered, not having been legally erected in 1852.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
11	Idem.	Idem.	To be altered, as being injurious to navigation, and erected without the title required by the 5th and 6th Vic., c. 105.	20 Oct. 1853.	Appeal.	Judgment affirmed.
12	Quadrant.	Wexford.	Idem.	21 Oct. 1853.	No appeal.	—
13	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
14	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
15	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
16	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	21 Oct. 1853.	Appeal.	Judgment affirmed.
17	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	24 Oct. 1853.	Idem.	Idem.
18	Gorman.	Kilkenny.	To be altered, as being injurious to navigation.	24 Oct. 1853.	Idem.	Idem.
19	Barry.	Wexford.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
20	Idem.	Kilkenny.	Idem.	Idem.	No appeal.	—
21	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
22	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
23	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	27 Oct. 1853.	Idem.	Idem.
24	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	28 Oct. 1853.	Idem.	Idem.
25	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	10 Dec. 1853.	Idem.	Idem.
26	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Appeal.	Appeal withdrawn.
27	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	11 Dec. 1853.	Idem.	Idem.
28	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
29	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	No appeal.	—
30	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
31	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Appeal.	Judgment affirmed.
32	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	No appeal.	—
33	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	18 Dec. 1853.	Idem.	Idem.
34	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
35	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
36	Shelburne.	Wexford.	Idem.	Idem.	Appeal.	Appeal withdrawn.
37	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	No appeal.	—
38	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
39	Idem.	Idem.	To be altered, as being injurious to navigation.	16 Dec. 1853.	Appeal.	Judgment affirmed.
40	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
41	Idem.	Idem.	To be altered, as being erected in narrow channel, and being obnoxious to navigation, and being illegally erected—extending beyond low-water mark.	4 April 1854.	No appeal.	—
42	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	30 Dec. 1853.	Appeal.	Judgment affirmed.
43	Idem.	Kilkenny.	To be altered, as being injurious to navigation, and erected without the title required by the 5th and 6th Vic., c. 105.	Idem.	No appeal.	—
44	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	1 Jan. 1854.	Idem.	Idem.
45	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
46	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
47	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
48	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
49	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	9 Jan. 1854.	Idem.	Idem.
50	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Appeal.	Judgment affirmed.
51	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	No appeal.	—
52	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
53	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
54	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
55	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
56	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
57	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
58	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
59	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
60	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
61	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
62	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
63	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
64	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
65	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
66	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
67	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
68	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
69	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
70	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
71	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
72	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
73	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
74	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
75	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
76	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
77	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
78	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
79	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
80	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
81	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
82	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
83	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
84	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
85	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
86	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
87	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
88	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
89	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
90	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
91	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
92	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
93	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
94	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
95	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
96	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
97	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
98	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
99	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
100	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.

No.	Where Fished Not stated.	Description of Fished Fish.	Name of Person supplying or selling Fished Fish.	Name of Owner of Fish Net, or of Land to which Net attached.	Name of Townland to which Fish attached.	Parish.
70	River Barrow, otherwise Name and Barrow composed.	Head Wels.	Nicholas Howkins.	M. W. Koss, 1.	Kilmanock.	Kilmanock.
71	River Barrow.	Do.	G. Giles.	G. Giles.	Kilmanock.	Kilmanock.
72	River Barrow, Name, and Barrow composed, otherwise Waterford Harbour.	Shake Wels.	James Ryan.	Lord Ely.	Dunmore.	St. James and Dunmore.
73	Shake Bay.	Bag-Net.	W. Deane.	Do.	Shake.	Shake.
74	Shake, Name, and Barrow composed.	Head Wels.	J. Hadden and others.	Lord Templemore.	Shake.	St. James and Dunmore.
75	Do.	Do.	Anthony Walsh.	Do.	Ballynahinch.	Dunmore.
76	Do.	Shake-Net.	Arthur N. O'Sullivan.	Lord Curragh.	Woolhouse, Lower.	Do.
77	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Knockreefield.	Do.
78	Shake, Name, and Barrow composed.	Do.	Harry O'Sullivan.	Mary O'Sullivan.	Kilmanock.	Do.
79	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
80	Shake, Name, and Barrow composed.	Head Wels.	John Hadden and others.	Lord Templemore.	Shake.	St. James and Dunmore.
81	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
82	Shake-Net.	Shake-Net.	Thomas C. O'Sullivan.	Do.	Do.	Do.
83	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
84	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
85	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
86	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
87	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
88	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
89	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
90	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
91	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
92	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
93	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
94	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
95	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
96	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
97	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
98	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
99	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
100	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
101	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
102	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
103	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
104	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
105	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
106	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
107	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
108	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
109	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
110	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
111	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
112	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
113	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
114	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
115	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
116	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
117	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
118	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
119	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
120	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
121	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
122	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
123	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
124	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
125	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
126	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
127	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
128	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
129	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
130	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
131	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
132	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
133	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
134	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
135	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
136	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
137	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
138	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
139	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
140	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
141	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
142	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
143	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
144	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
145	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
146	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
147	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
148	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
149	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
150	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
151	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
152	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
153	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
154	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
155	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
156	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
157	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
158	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
159	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
160	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
161	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
162	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
163	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
164	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
165	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
166	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
167	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
168	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
169	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
170	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
171	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
172	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
173	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
174	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
175	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
176	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
177	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
178	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
179	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
180	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
181	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
182	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
183	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
184	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
185	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
186	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
187	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
188	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
189	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
190	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
191	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
192	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
193	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
194	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
195	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
196	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
197	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
198	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
199	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
200	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.



the Legality or Illegality of Fixed Nets erected or used for catching Salmon in Ireland—continued.

APPENDIX.  
No. 6.

No.	Event.	County.	Judgment of Commissioners.	Date of Judgment.	Effective Judgment of Commissioners Appointed specially.	Result of Appeal to Court of Queen's Bench.
79	Shelburne.	Wexford.	To be shuted, as injurious to navigation, and as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 185.	14 Mar. 1864.	Appeal.	Sent back for further enquiry into particular circumstances.—See No. 171.
81	Ido.	Kilmorey.	Idem.	14 Mar. 1864.	No appeal.	—
82	Shelburne.	Wexford.	To be shuted, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 185.	15 Mar. 1864.	Appeal.	Withdrawn.
83	Ditto.	Ditto.	Idem.	Idem.	No appeal.	—
84	Ditto.	Ditto.	Legally erected.	16 Mar. 1864.	—	—
85	Ditto.	Ditto.	To be shuted, as injurious to navigation.	Idem.	Appeal.	Withdrawn.
86	Gardiner.	Wexford.	To be shuted, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 185.	17 Mar. 1864.	Idem.	Sent back for reconsideration.—See Nos. 261 to 264 inclusive.
87	Ditto.	Ditto.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
88	Ditto.	Ditto.	Idem.	18 Mar. 1864.	Idem.	—
89	Ditto.	Ditto.	Idem.	Idem.	No appeal.	—
90	Shelburne.	Wexford.	To be shuted, Local Temporary suspension.	Idem.	Idem.	—
91	Ditto.	Ditto.	Idem.	25 Mar. 1864.	—	—
92	Commissioner.	Cavan.	Legally erected.	25 Mar. 1864.	No appeal.	Judgment reversed.
93	Ditto.	Ditto.	To be shuted, not erected in 1862.	26 Mar. 1864.	—	—
94	Ditto.	Ditto.	To be shuted, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 185, and extending beyond low-water mark. The latter question to be tried by Commissioners when appeal on this decided.	27 Mar. 1864.	Appeal.	—
95	Ditto.	Ditto.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Sent back.—See No. 265.
96	Ditto.	Ditto.	To be shuted, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 185, and as being injurious to navigation.	Idem.	Idem.	Judgment affirmed.
97	Ditto.	Ditto.	To be shuted, not erected in 1862.	28 Mar. 1864.	Ditto.	Idem.
98	Ditto.	Ditto.	Idem.	Idem.	No appeal.	—
99	Ditto.	Ditto.	To be shuted, as injurious to navigation, and as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 185.	31 Mar. 1864.	Appeal.	Judgment affirmed.
100	Ditto.	Ditto.	To be shuted, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 185.	Idem.	Idem.	Judgment reversed.
101	Ditto.	Ditto.	To be shuted, not erected in 1862.	Idem.	Idem.	Judgment affirmed.
102	Ditto.	Ditto.	To be shuted, as injurious to navigation, and as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 185.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
103	Ditto.	Ditto.	To be shuted by consent of Mr. Butler.	3 April, 1864.	No appeal.	—
104	Ditto.	Ditto.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
105	Secretary, &c.	Ditto.	To be shuted, as being injurious to navigation, and to the public right of fishing.	4 April, 1864.	Appeal.	Has not passed upon point of law, see No. 266.
106	Chesham.	Ditto.	To be shuted, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 185.	Idem.	No appeal.	—
107	Kerry.	Limerick.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
108	Lower Commissioners.	Ditto.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
109	Commissioner.	Ditto.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	—
110	Shelburne.	Limerick.	To be shuted, as injurious to navigation.	5 April, 1864.	Idem.	Judgment reversed.
111	Ditto.	Ditto.	To be shuted, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 185.	5 April, 1864.	Appeal.	Idem.
112	Ditto.	Ditto.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
113	Ditto.	Ditto.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
114	Ditto.	Ditto.	To be shuted by consent; not erected in 1862.	Idem.	No appeal.	—
115	Ditto.	Ditto.	To be shuted, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 185.	5 April, 1864.	Idem.	Idem.
116	Ditto.	Ditto.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
117	Ditto.	Ditto.	To be shuted, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 185.	Idem.	Idem.	Judgment reversed.
118	Ditto.	Ditto.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
119	Ditto.	Ditto.	To be shuted, not having been erected in 1862.	Idem.	No appeal.	—
120	Ditto.	Ditto.	Legally erected.	Idem.	Idem.	Judgment affirmed.
121	Ditto.	Ditto.	To be shuted, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 185.	Idem.	Idem.	Sent back.—See No. 267.
122	Ditto.	Ditto.	To be shuted, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 185.	Idem.	No appeal.	—
123	Ditto.	Ditto.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
124	Ditto.	Ditto.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
125	Ditto.	Ditto.	To be shuted, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 185.	10 April, 1864.	Idem.	Judgment reversed.
126	Ditto.	Ditto.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Judgment affirmed.
127	Ditto.	Ditto.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Judgment reversed; but public right of fishing preserved.
128	Ditto.	Ditto.	To be shuted, as injurious to navigation.	Idem.	Idem.	Judgment reversed.
129	Kilmorey.	Cork.	To be shuted, as being within demarcation of Curraghmore Kew mouth.	4 Aug. 1864.	Idem.	Idem.
130	Isle of Rath.	Ditto.	To be shuted, as erected without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 185.	8 Aug. 1864.	No appeal.	—
131	Ditto.	Ditto.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
132	Ditto.	Ditto.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.
133	Ditto.	Ditto.	To be shuted, as injurious to navigation.	Idem.	Idem.	Idem.





Appendix,  
No. 6.

RESULTS OF INQUIRIES held by the SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS and the INSPECTORS OF IRISH FISHERIES into

No.	Where Fished or obtained	Description of Fished Fish	Name of Person, instituting and giving Fished Fish	Name of Owner of Vessel, and of Land to which the Fish belonged	Name of Person to whom the Fish was sold	Place
200	Sea off coast of co. Antrim.	Bag-Nets.	Thomas Kirk.	A. Boyd.	Ballyvenally.	Roman.
210	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
211	Do.	Do.	J. A. G. G. G.	J. M. G. G.	Do.	Do.
212	Do.	Do.	A. M. G. G.	J. M. G. G.	Do.	Do.
213	Do.	Do.	S. W. G. G.	Do.	Do.	Do.
214	Do.	Do.	H. D. G. G.	J. M. G. G.	Do.	Do.
215	Do.	Do.	H. K. G. G.	Do.	Do.	Do.
216	Do.	Do.	H. S. G. G.	Do.	Do.	Do.
217	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
218	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
219	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
220	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
221	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
222	Sea off Coast of co. Londonderry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
223	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
224	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
225	Sea off coast of co. Down.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
226	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
227	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
228	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
229	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
230	Sea off Coast of co. Londonderry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
231	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
232	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
233	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
234	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
235	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
236	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
237	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
238	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
239	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
240	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
241	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
242	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
243	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
244	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
245	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
246	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
247	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
248	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
249	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
250	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
251	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
252	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
253	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
254	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
255	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
256	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
257	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
258	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
259	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
260	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
261	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
262	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
263	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
264	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
265	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
266	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
267	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
268	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
269	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
270	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
271	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
272	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
273	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
274	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
275	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
276	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
277	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
278	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
279	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
280	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
281	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
282	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
283	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
284	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
285	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
286	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
287	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
288	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
289	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
290	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
291	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
292	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
293	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
294	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
295	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
296	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
297	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
298	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
299	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
300	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
301	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
302	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
303	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
304	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
305	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
306	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
307	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
308	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
309	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
310	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
311	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
312	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
313	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
314	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
315	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
316	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
317	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
318	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
319	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
320	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
321	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
322	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
323	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
324	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
325	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
326	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
327	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
328	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
329	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
330	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
331	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
332	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
333	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
334	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
335	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
336	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
337	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
338	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
339	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
340	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
341	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
342	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
343	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
344	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
345	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
346	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
347	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
348	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
349	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
350	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
351	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
352	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
353	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
354	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
355	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
356	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
357	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
358	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
359	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
360	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
361	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
362	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
363	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
364	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
365	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
366	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
367	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
368	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
369	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
370	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
371	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
372	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
373	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
374	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
375	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
376	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
377	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
378	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
379	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
380	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
381	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
382	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
383	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
384	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
385	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
386	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
387	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
388	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
389	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
390	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
391	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
392	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
393	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
394	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
395	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
396	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
397	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
398	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
399	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
400	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.

the legality or illegality of fixed Nets erected or used for catching Salmon in Ireland—continued.

APPENDIX.  
No. 6.

No.	Townp.	County.	Judgment of Commissioners.	Date of Judgment.	Whether Judgment of Commissioners Appealed against.	Result of Appeal in Court of final Bench.
209	Coerr.	Armagh.	To be altered, within notice of the parties to the river.	30 Aug. 1864.	No appeal.	—
210	Derna.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
211	Derna.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
212	Derna.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
213	Derna.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
214	Derna.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
215	Derna.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
216	Derna.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
217	Derna.	Derna.	To be altered, as erected, without the title required by 3 & 4 Vic., c. 104.	Do.	Do.	—
218	Derna.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
219	Derna.	Derna.	Legally erected.	Do.	Do.	—
220	Derna.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
221	Derna.	Derna.	To be altered, within Estuary of South River.	Do.	Do.	Judgment affirmed.
222	La. Duane.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
223	Colmagna.	Londonderry.	Legally erected.	30 Aug. 1864.	No appeal.	—
224	Derna.	Derna.	To be altered, within three miles of mouth of River River.	Do.	Do.	—
225	Inchmahon.	Down.	To be altered, as erected, without the title required by 3 & 4 Vic., c. 104.	3 Sept. 1864.	Do.	—
226	Derna.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
227	Derna.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
228	Derna.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
229	Derna.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
230	Derna.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
231	Clonsilla.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
232	Knockly.	Londonderry.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
233	Derna.	Derna.	To be altered, within Estuary of Foyles River.	Do.	No appeal.	—
234	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
235	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
236	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
237	Do.	Derna.	To be altered, in respect to navigation.	Do.	Do.	—
238	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
239	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
240	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
241	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
242	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
243	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
244	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
245	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
246	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
247	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
248	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
249	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
250	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
251	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
252	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
253	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
254	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
255	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
256	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
257	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
258	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
259	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
260	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
261	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
262	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
263	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
264	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
265	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
266	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
267	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
268	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
269	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
270	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
271	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
272	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
273	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
274	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
275	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
276	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
277	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
278	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
279	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
280	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
281	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
282	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
283	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
284	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
285	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
286	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
287	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
288	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
289	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
290	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
291	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
292	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
293	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
294	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
295	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
296	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
297	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
298	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
299	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
300	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
301	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
302	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
303	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
304	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
305	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
306	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
307	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
308	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
309	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
310	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
311	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
312	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
313	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
314	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
315	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
316	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
317	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
318	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
319	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
320	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
321	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
322	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
323	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
324	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
325	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
326	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
327	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
328	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
329	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
330	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
331	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
332	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
333	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
334	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
335	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
336	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
337	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
338	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
339	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
340	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
341	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
342	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
343	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
344	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
345	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
346	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
347	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
348	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
349	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
350	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
351	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
352	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
353	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
354	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
355	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
356	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
357	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
358	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
359	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
360	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
361	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
362	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
363	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
364	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
365	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
366	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
367	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
368	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
369	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
370	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
371	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
372	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
373	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
374	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
375	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
376	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
377	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
378	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
379	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
380	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
381	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
382	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
383	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—
384	Do.	Derna.	Do.	Do.	Do.	—

Appendix,  
No. 5.

No.	Where Flood Not attended.	Remedy of Flood Not.	Name of Person attending and where Flood Not.	Name of Owner of Flood Not, or of land to which Not attended.	Name of Flooded to which Not attended.	Point.
246	Sea off Coast on Antrim.	Flood Draft Not.	Denis Black.	Denis Black.	Manxway.	Loyd.
246	Do.	Do.	Archibald McKenna.	Earl of Antrim.	Glebe.	Loyd.
247	Sea off Coast on Cork.	Sticks-Net.	Samson French.	Samson French.	Cadizway.	Templeton.
248	Canal's River (sawney).	Flood Draft.	R. Victory.	Earl of Barry.	Dundon.	Kilmacdonagh.
249	Do.	Do.	R. Warren.	Do.	Banahouch.	Do.
250	Ocean River.	Do.	William Sullivan.	Do.	Do.	Do.
251	Sea off Coast on Cork.	Do.	Michael Murphy.	Do.	Banahouch.	Kilmacdonagh.
252	Dromark River (sawney).	Do.	Do.	—	Gartmore and New- town.	Do.
253	Shannon.	Sticks-Net.	Thomas Sander.	Thomas Sander.	Cochamough.	Kilmacdonagh.
254	Sea off Coast on Antrim.	Flood Draft Not.	Sir H. H. Boyd.	Sir H. H. Boyd.	Townparks.	Bunam.
255	Do.	Do.	Archibald McKenna.	Earl of Antrim.	Glebe.	Loyd.
256	Do.	Do.	John Finlay.	John Finlay.	Ballyporeen.	Kilgallen.
257	Do.	Do.	Henry H. McNeill.	H. H. McNeill.	Ballyporeen.	Loyd.
258	Do.	Do.	Edmund McNeill.	Edmund McNeill.	Carrigrohane.	Ballyporeen.
259	Do.	Do.	Denis Black.	Denis Black.	Manxway.	Loyd.
260	Do.	Do.	John McElleney.	John McElleney.	Clare.	Bunam.
261	Do.	—	Robert Stewart.	James Lamb.	Templeton.	Ballyporeen.
262	Do.	Flood Draft Not.	Sir H. H. Boyd.	Sir Hugh Boyd, bart.	Grangemore.	Do.
263	Sea off Coast on Londonderry.	Do.	John Cronin.	John Cronin.	North Ballydonnell.	Ballyporeen.
264	Do.	—	Henry O'Neill.	Arnold White and John P. Broughan.	East and West Tel- loughmore and Glenough.	Do.
265	Do.	Flood Draft Not.	Sir H. H. Boyd, bart.	Sir H. H. Boyd, bart.	Ballyporeen.	Templeton.
266	Estuary of Liffey River.	Sticks-Net.	William Sturt.	William Sturt.	Liver Estuary.	Liver.
267	Lake River.	Flood Draft Not.	Earl of Arden.	Earl of Arden.	Lake River.	Dromark, and Liver.
268	Sea off Coast on Donegal.	Do.	Margaret Cunningham.	Margaret Cunningham.	Ballyporeen.	Kilgallen.
269	Do.	Bag-Net.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
270	Estuary of Liffey River.	2 Flood Draft Not.	R. Kelly.	Sir Jas. Stewart, bart.	Liffey River.	Anglish.
271	Sea off Coast on Donegal.	Flood Draft Not.	W. R. Tindall.	W. R. Tindall.	Kilgallen.	Kilgallen.
272	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Ballyporeen.	Do.
273	Do.	Do.	R. Kelly.	R. Kelly.	Ballyporeen.	Ballyporeen.
274	Do.	Do.	Mrs. S. McDonnell.	Mrs. S. McDonnell.	Ballyporeen.	Kilgallen.
275	Do.	Do.	A. Hamilton.	A. Hamilton.	Cochamough.	Kilgallen.
276	Do.	Do.	Murray Stewart.	Murray Stewart.	Glenam.	Do.
277	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
278	Do.	Do.	Elmore Stewart.	Elmore Stewart.	Dromark.	Kilgallen.
279	Do.	Do.	James Stewart.	—	Ballyporeen, &c.	Kilgallen.
280	River Moy.	4 Do.	Mary Anne Little and Andrew Clark.	Mary Anne Little and A. Clark.	—	—
281	Do.	5 Do.	William Perle.	John Wingfield Smith. Esq.	Bunam.	Cochamough.
282	Sea off Coast of Sligo.	Flood Draft Not.	J. O'Connell.	Richard G. Brinkley.	Bunam.	Loyd.
283	River Ousemore.	5 Do.	William Perle.	—	—	—
284	Tullaghan Bay.	7 Flood Draft.	Helen Little.	—	Tullaghan Bay.	Kilgallen, &c.

up to 31st December, 1870.

No.	County	County	Judgment of Commissioners.	Date of Judgment.	Whether Judgment of Inspectors Appealed against.	Result of Appeal in Court of Queen's Bench.
283	Le. Glencwm.	Antim.	See No. 222.	—	—	—
284	Done.	Done.	Perpetual.—See No. 285.	—	—	—
287	Louth.	Cork.	Legal.	22 Sept. 1870.	—	—
288	Barry.	Done.	To be closed, as required without the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 105.	21 Feb. 1870.	—	—
289	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	—	—
290	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	—	—
291	Done.	Done.	Withdrawn.	Done.	—	—
292	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	—	—
293	Inghelmont.	Kerry.	Legal.	11 Mar. 1870.	—	—
294	Cork.	Antim.	Done.	2 May, 1870.	—	—
295	Le. Glencwm.	Done.	Done.	10 May, 1870.	—	—
296	Cork.	Done.	Done.	Done.	—	—
297	Le. Glencwm.	Done.	Done.	Done.	—	—
298	Cork.	Done.	Done.	Done.	—	—
299	Le. Glencwm.	Done.	Done.	Done.	—	—
300	Cork.	Done.	Done.	Done.	—	—
301	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	—	—
302	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	—	—
303	N.E. Extension of Colman's.	Landsdowny.	Done.	11 May, 1870.	—	—
304	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	—	—
305	Kough.	Done.	Done.	Done.	—	—
306	Donagh.	Donagh.	Done.	12 May, 1870.	—	—
307	Done.	Done.	Withdrawn.	Done.	—	—
308	Done.	Done.	Legal.	Done.	—	—
309	Done.	Done.	Illegal. Injurious to navigators.	Done.	—	—
310	Kilmeasmore.	Done.	Legal.	Done.	—	—
311	Donagh.	Done.	Withdrawn.	Done.	—	—
312	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	—	—
313	Tieragh.	Done.	Illegal, as not having the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 105.	Done.	—	—
314	Donagh.	Done.	Done.	Done.	—	—
315	Tieragh.	Done.	Done.	Done.	—	—
316	Donagh.	Done.	Legal.	Done.	—	—
317	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	—	—
318	Done.	Done.	Done.	Done.	—	—
319	Done.	Done.	Illegal, as not having the title required by 5 & 6 Vic., c. 105.	Done.	—	—
320	—	High and Sign.	Legal.	17 May, 1870.	Appeal.	—
321	Tieragh.	Sign.	Done.	18 May, 1870.	Done.	—
322	Done.	Done.	Withdrawn.	—	—	—
323	Done.	—	Legal.	18 May, 1870.	—	—
324	Done.	Sign.	Done.	Done.	—	—

TABLE showing the CLOSE SEASONS for SALMON and TROUT in

No. and Name of District.	Boundary of Dates.	Notes.
1. Dublin.	Sheries to Wicklow.	From Heath to Doherty Island, between 31st July and 15th January. For remainder of District, between 31st Aug and 15th Feb.
2. Wicklow.	Wicklow to Kila Beg, East of Dunow Day.	Between 15th September and 30th April.
3. Waterford.	Kila Beg to Helrick Head.	" 31st August and 15th February.
4. Limerick.	Helrick Head to Ballycotton.	" 31st August and 15th February.
5. Cork.	Ballycotton to Galley Head.	" 15th August and 15th February for Electoral Division A (between Ballycotton and Barry's Head). " 31st August and 1st March, for Electoral Division B (between Barry's Head and Galley Head).
6. Wickham.	Galley Head to Miss Head.	" 15th September and 1st April.
7. Bantry.	Miss Head to Cove Head.	" Do. do.
8. Kenmare.	Cove Head to Lamb Head.	" Do. do.
9. Killybegs.	Lamb Head to Donmore Head, including Binnah.	" 31st July and 15th January, save Binnah, Malin, Fara, or Valerude, Bery, and Waterville, and their Tributaries. Malin, Fara, or Valerude, Bery, and Tributaries, 15th September to 1st May. Waterville and its Tributaries, 15th July and 1st January.
10. Glenties.	Donmore to Hags Head.	Between 15th July and 1st February, save Binnah, Malin, Fara, or Valerude, Bery, and Waterville, and their Tributaries, 15th September to 1st April. For Binnah, Malin, Fara, and Glenties and their Tributaries, between 15th August and 1st May.
11. Glenties.	Hags Head to Snyne Head.	Between 15th August and 15th February.
12. Belleek.	Snyne Head to Pigeon Point.	" 31st August and 15th February.
13. Ballyvaughan.	Pigeon Point to Binnah Head.	" Do. do.
14. Belleek.	Binnah to Cavanmore.	" 15th August and 15th March, save Cavanmore and Binnah, Binnah, between 31st August and 1st June.
15. Belleek.	Cavanmore to Mullaghmore.	" 15th August and 4th February, save Belleek River, which is 31st July and 15th January.
16. Belleek.	Mullaghmore to Rosna.	" 15th August and 4th February.
17. Belleek.	Rosna to Malin Head.	" 15th August and 4th Feb., and one mile above Tullymore.
18. Belleek.	Malin to Derrishill Bannagher.	" 31st August and 15th April.
19. Belleek.	Derrishill Bannagher to Portrush.	" 15th August and 4th February.
20. Belleek.	Portrush to Donaghadee.	" Do. do.
21. Belleek.	Donaghadee to Killybegs.	" 15th August and 15th February, from Sheries to Round Tower at Donaghadee, south of Cavanmore; but between 15th August and 1st April, from Round Tower at Donaghadee to Donaghadee.

NOTE.—The first section of the 25th & 27th Vols., c. 115, require these shall not be fewer than 30 days close season in each fishery.  
Whereas the second only the 25th & 27th Vols., c. 115, require these shall not be fewer than 30 days close season in each fishery, except by the  
Red and Blue, between out of the clock on Saturday morning and over the clock on the succeeding Monday morning.



No. 7.

the different Districts in Ireland, up to 31st December, 1870.

Fresh Waters.	Angling with Coarse Lines.	Angling with Longin Rod and Line.	Date of last change.	No and Name of District.
From Howth to Dalkey Island, between 31st July and 1st Feb.	12th October and 2nd April.	1st Nov. to 1st Feb.	18th Dec. 1861.	1. Dublin.
From Howth to Dalkey Island, between 31st March and 1st April.	20th September and 10th March.	20th Sept. and 1st March.	18th Feb. 1873.	2. Wexford.
Between 10th September and 9th April.	20th September and 10th March.	20th Sept. and 1st March.	18th Feb. 1873.	2. Wexford.
" 31st August and 20th February.	31st August and 10th February.	1st Feb. and 1st Feb.	24th Nov. 1870.	3. Waterford.
" 31st August and 10th February.	31st August and 10th February.	20th Sept. and 1st Feb.	16th Dec. 1870.	4. Limerick.
Between 10th Sept. and 1st April, for River Shannon.	20th September and 10th March.	1st Nov. to 1st Feb.	24th Jan. 1873.	5. Cork.
Between 31st August and 1st April, for River Shannon.	20th September and 10th March.	1st Nov. to 1st Feb.	24th Jan. 1873.	5. Cork.
Between 10th September and 1st April.	20th September and 10th March.	1st Nov. to 1st Feb.	24th Jan. 1873.	5. Cork.
" Do. do.	Do. do.	1st Nov. to 1st Feb.	"	6. Kilkenny.
" Do. do.	Do. do.	1st Nov. to 1st Feb.	"	6. Kilkenny.
Same as Total.	Same as Nothing.	1st Nov. to 1st Feb.	"	6. Kilkenny.
Same as Total.	Same as Nothing.	1st Nov. to 1st Feb.	"	6. Kilkenny.
Same as Total.	Same as Nothing.	1st Nov. to 1st Feb.	"	6. Kilkenny.
Between 31st July and 1st February, from River Liffey and River Dodder, between 31st March and 1st April.	20th September and 10th March.	1st Nov. to 1st Feb.	16th Dec. 1870.	8. Limerick.
Between 10th August and 10th February.	20th September and 10th March.	1st Nov. to 1st Feb.	16th Dec. 1870.	8. Limerick.
" 31st August and 1st March.	Do. do.	1st Nov. to 1st Feb.	16th Dec. 1870.	8. Limerick.
" Do. do.	Do. do.	1st Nov. to 1st Feb.	16th Dec. 1870.	8. Limerick.
" 31st July and 1st February, from River Liffey and River Dodder, between 31st March and 1st April.	20th September and 10th March.	1st Nov. to 1st Feb.	16th Dec. 1870.	8. Limerick.
" 10th August and 10th February, from River Liffey and River Dodder, between 31st March and 1st April.	20th September and 10th March.	1st Nov. to 1st Feb.	16th Dec. 1870.	8. Limerick.
" 10th August and 10th February.	20th September and 10th March.	1st Nov. to 1st Feb.	16th Dec. 1870.	8. Limerick.
" 10th August and 1st March.	20th September and 10th March.	1st Nov. to 1st Feb.	16th Dec. 1870.	8. Limerick.
" 31st August and 10th April.	20th September and 10th March.	1st Nov. to 1st Feb.	16th Dec. 1870.	8. Limerick.
" 10th August and 1st March.	20th September and 10th March.	1st Nov. to 1st Feb.	16th Dec. 1870.	8. Limerick.
" Do. do.	20th September and 10th March.	1st Nov. to 1st Feb.	16th Dec. 1870.	8. Limerick.
10th August and 10th Feb. from River Liffey and River Dodder, between 31st March and 1st April.	20th September and 10th March.	1st Nov. to 1st Feb.	16th Dec. 1870.	8. Limerick.

\* Close Season for the River Shannon for the capture of Eels, between the 10th January and 1st July, and in the River Shannon, which is between the 31st January and 1st July, and in all other rivers in the County of Wick between the 1st January and 1st July as aforesaid.

† Eel-fishing by Trammel Net in Lough Neagh, 10th September and 1st March.

APPENDIX,  
Nos. 6 and 7.

APPENDIX,

## SCHEDULE of LICENCE DUTIES payable in each District

District.	A. Salmon Tacks.			B. Crane Lines.			C. Sheep Tacks.			D. Dock Nets.			E. Trawl Nets for Fishes.			F. Trawl Nets.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Dordan.	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	2	0	0
2. Woodford.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	1	0	0
3. Waterford.	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	2	0	0
4. Lismore.	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	2	0	0
5. Cork.	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	2	0	0
6. Ballymore.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	1	0	0
7. Ballymore.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	1	0	0
8. Kilmurry.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	1	0	0
9. Lismore.	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	2	0	0
10. Ballymore.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	1	0	0
11. Ballymore.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	1	0	0
12. Ballymore.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	1	0	0
13. Ballymore.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	1	0	0
14. Ballymore.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	1	0	0
15. Ballymore.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	1	0	0
16. Ballymore.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	1	0	0
17. Ballymore.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	1	0	0
18. Ballymore.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	1	0	0
19. Ballymore.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	1	0	0
20. Ballymore.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	1	0	0

APPENDIX,

## SCHEDULE of LICENCE DUTIES received by the Boards of

District.	Number and Description of Licences sold in 1900.																1900. Amount £ s. d.	1901. Fee £ s. d.	1902. Total Amount £ s. d.	1903. Average No. per year.
	A. Salmon Tacks.	B. Crane Lines.	C. Sheep Tacks.	D. Dock Nets.	E. Trawl Nets for Fishes.	F. Trawl Nets.	G. Ballymore.	H. Ballymore.	I. Ballymore.	J. Ballymore.	K. Ballymore.	L. Ballymore.	M. Ballymore.	N. Ballymore.	O. Ballymore.	P. Ballymore.				
1. Dordan.	200	5	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	10	500	500
2. Woodford.	100	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	10	400	400
3. Waterford.	200	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	10	1,000	1,000
4. Lismore.	200	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	10	800	800
5. Cork.	200	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	10	800	800
6. Ballymore.	20	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	10	80	80
7. Ballymore.	10	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	10	80	80
8. Kilmurry.	10	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	10	80	80
9. Lismore.	100	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	10	1,000	1,000
10. Ballymore.	200	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	10	800	800
11. Ballymore.	20	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	10	80	80
12. Ballymore.	20	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	10	80	80
13. Ballymore.	20	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	10	80	80
14. Ballymore.	20	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	10	80	80
15. Ballymore.	20	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	10	80	80
16. Ballymore.	20	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	10	80	80
17. Ballymore.	20	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	10	80	80
18. Ballymore.	20	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	10	80	80
19. Ballymore.	20	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	10	80	80
20. Ballymore.	20	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	10	80	80
Total.	200	135	270	600	10	10	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	2,444	100	2,544	2,544

The estimate of the average number of

Salmon Tacks.	—	—	1 man.	Dock Nets.	—	—	5 men.	Trawl Nets.	—	—	3 men.
Crane Lines.	—	—	2 men.	Dock Nets.	—	—	5 men.	Trawl Nets.	—	—	4 men.
Sheep Tacks.	—	—	4 men.	Trawl Nets.	—	—	4 men.	Trawl Nets.	—	—	4 men.

\* Increase in Licence Duty is

No. 8.

on Engines used for Fishing for Salmon, January, 1871.

App. 1000.  
Box 11 and 12.

[illegible]

No. 2.

CONSERVATIONS for the Years 1869 and 1870.

[illegible]

man employed is made up as follows:-

Trade Name, ..	4 mos.
Head move, ..	1 mos.
Exposure, for every 5'	1 mos.

Gap Type, Sec. - 11000.  
Sweeping, 1, 2 do.

Cephidae, " " " 3 mos.  
 Long or Fringed Neta, " 1 do.

ANALYSIS, No. 16.—ANALYSIS OF LUMBER DRY ROUGHED FOR THE DIFFERENT PLACING PURPOSES FOR THE YEAR 1870, IN EACH DISTRICT.

District	Single Board	Two Boards	Long Boards	Small Boards	Deck Boards	Trunk Boards, or Boards for Trunks	Flat Boards	Long Boards	Flat Boards	Small Boards	Small Boards	Long Boards	Long Boards	Long Boards	Long Boards	Long Boards	Long Boards
Dublin,	4 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
Wexford,	10 0 0	0 0 0	—	10 0 0	—	1 00 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wicklow,	100 0 0	10 0 0	100 0 0	11 0 0	100 0 0	—	—	—	—	100 0 0	0 0 0	10 0 0	1 00 0	—	—	—	—
Meath,	100 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	100 0 0	—	1 0 0	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
Carb,	100 0 0	10 0 0	—	100 0 0	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gloucester,	1 00 0	—	—	10 00 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
County,	1 00 0	—	—	10 0 0	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kentucky,	10 00 0	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—
Virginia,	10 0 0	10 0 0	—	100 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
Florida,	100 00 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	—	10 0 0	—	—	100 0 0	0 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	—	—	—	—
Georgia,	10 0 0	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	—	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	10 0 0	10 0 0	—	—	—	—
Alabama,	10 0 0	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi,	10 0 0	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana,	10 0 0	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas,	10 0 0	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri,	10 0 0	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois,	10 0 0	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana,	10 0 0	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio,	10 0 0	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Michigan,	10 0 0	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin,	10 0 0	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minnesota,	10 0 0	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska,	10 0 0	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas,	10 0 0	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colorado,	10 0 0	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho,	10 0 0	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montana,	10 0 0	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming,	10 0 0	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	—	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0

LIST of RIVERS, the MOUNDS of which have been defined, one hundred and thirty-six in number.

Section 22 of 5 & 6 Vic., c. 106, enacted: "That where the breadth of the mouth or entrance into the sea of any river, the [land] portion of which is frequented by Salmon, is less than half a mile, statute measure, at low water of spring tides, it shall not be lawful for any person whatsoever (save and except the proprietor of a several fishery within the limits thereof) to place or erect any stake with or fixed not within one statute mile, seaward, eastward, or inward, from or on either side of the mouth or entrance of any such river into the sea."

Section 44 of 33 & 34 Vic., c. 85, enacts "That it shall not be lawful for any person, save and except the owner of a several fishery within the limits thereof, at any time to shoot, draw, or use any net for taking Salmon at the mouth of any river, where the breadth of such mouth between the banks thereof shall not exceed a quarter of a mile station measure; and that it shall not be lawful for any person, save such owner as aforesaid, within such limits as aforesaid, to shoot, draw, or use any net for taking Salmon within half a mile seaward, or half a mile towards, or along the coast from the mouth of any river."

Section 5 of 26 & 27 Vic., c. 34, enacts "That no log shall be placed or allowed to continue in any river, or the estuary  
"of any river, as such river or estuary has been defined by the Commissioners of Fisheries, or shall be defined by the  
"Commissioners under this Act, or within a distance of less than three statute miles from the mouth of any river, as  
"defined."

[illegible]

\*Hives marked that have been verified by the signatures of Josh Vidler.

## BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &amp;c., made by the INSPECTORS of IRISH FISHERIES.

Places.	Places affected.	Substance of By-Law, Order, &c.	Date.
Cork, . . .	Barrow River and Tributaries.	Prohibiting the use of all nets (except hauling nets, as necessary to smelt; with red and lead), for the capture of salmon or trout, for three years, in any part of, above a line drawn across the mouth of said river, and with the river's course, from the northern point of the quay, at the mouth of the creek, between the townlands of Middlehouse and Kilmacross, to a point on the opposite shore, in the townland of Aberta.	2nd November, 1873.
Belfast Lough, .	Lough Belfast, . . .	Repealing by-law prohibiting trawling, . . .	27th November, 1873.
Lough Swilly, .	Lough Swilly, . . .	Repealing by-law prohibiting trawling, . . .	3rd December, 1873.
Ballyvaughan, .	Beth River, . . .	Repealing the definition of the mouth and estuary of, . . .	19th February, 1874.
Sligo, . . .	Sligo River, . . .	Prohibiting smelting, . . .	1st March, 1875.
Kilmarney, . .	Fishing weir in Waterville River.	Regulating the width between the lane or rule of the headen, and of the back, on the up-stream side of the house or rule in said weir.	7th March, 1875.
Bantry, . . .	Three portions of rivers, . . .	Permitting use of nets with meshes of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from head to head.	7th March, 1875.
Kinnaree River, .	Kinnaree River, . . .	Repealing by-law prohibiting trawling in Kinnaree, . . .	18th March, 1875.
Balla, . . .	Elver May, . . .	Permitting use of nets with meshes of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from head to head.	21st May, 1875.
Dillo, . . .	Clonaghmore or Palmerstown River.	Repealing the mouth and estuary of, . . .	15th June, 1875.
Waterford, . .	Elver Creek (above Wellington Bridge).	Permitting use of nets with meshes of 1 inch from head to head.	7th July, 1875.
Cobleside, . . .	The whole District, . . .	Prohibiting smelting, . . .	17th October, 1875.
Wexford, . . .	Dareymore and New Derry.	Permitting the use of nets with meshes of 1 inch from head to head.	25th October, 1875.
Dillo, . . .	Potter River, . . .	Dillo, . . .	25th October, 1875.
Limerick, . . .	Elver Blackwater, . . .	Limiting the length of drift nets to 200 yards, . . .	2nd November, 1875.
Donegal Bay, . .	Donegal Bay, . . .	Repealing by-law prohibiting trawling; same as far as it relates to lower Bay.	11th November, 1875.
Limerick, . . .	Fergus River, . . .	Prohibiting the use of drift nets, . . .	16th December, 1875.

ABSTRACT of BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &c., in force on 1st January, 1871, relating to the FISHERIES of IRELAND.

[illegible]

## APPENDIX, No. 13—continued.

## ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &amp;c., in force on 1st January, 1871, relating to the FISHERIES OF IRELAND.

APPENDIX,  
No. 13.  
—  
Abstract of  
By-Laws,  
Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Name of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Name of By-Law.
Cork Harbour— <i>cont.</i>	Fourth.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch any Oysters within the Harbour of Cork.	Clew Bay, County Mayo— <i>continued.</i>	persons within Clew Bay alone, in the County of Mayo, and for no other persons elsewhere. It may be lawful for any person to dredge for and take Oysters from any natural public bed in the said Clew Bay lying below the level of the highest water of spring tides, between the 1st and 13th April and the 20th June and 1st October on each year, such persons being respectively notched within the Clew Tonnage permit issued for the Oyster fisheries within the said Clew Bay. Provided always, that if any Oyster dredger or taker during such season of the Clew Tonnage shall be brought to shore, or sold or offered for sale, or be found in the possession of any person on land, or be seen for any other purpose than the replenishing or supplying any such artificial or other bed as aforesaid, every person so offending shall forfeit and shall not remove from any fishing ground or Oyster bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells which he may have taken while engaged in such dredging; and no person shall take from any rock, island, or shore of said Bay of Trillick, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.
Trillick Bay, (18th Sept., 1869.)	First.—That between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of November in any year, being the Close Season for Oysters in the said Bay of Trillick, no boat, in the said Bay of Trillick, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.	County of Londonderry, (17th April, 1869.)	First.—That between the 1st day of Michaelmas day of November in any year, it shall not be lawful for any person to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oysters or Oyster Beds within the said County of Londonderry, or at or from any of the shores or rocks of said Londonderry, and any person so offending against this By-Law shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
	Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in said Bay of Trillick, shall not take Oysters in any bed, or rough; and shall not remove from any fishing ground or Oyster bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells which he may have taken while engaged in such dredging; and no person shall take from any rock, island, or shore of said Bay of Trillick, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.		Second.—That between the 1st day of East and the 1st day of November in any year, it shall not be lawful for any person to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oysters or Oyster Beds within the said County of Londonderry, or at or from any of the shores or rocks of said Londonderry, and any person so offending against this By-Law shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
	Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the Sea, on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground on the said Bay of Trillick, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.		Fourth.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in said County of Londonderry, shall not take Oysters in any bed, or rough; and shall not remove from any fishing ground or Oyster bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells which he may have taken while engaged in such dredging; and no person shall take from any rock, island, or shore of said County of Londonderry, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
Ardill Sound, Clew Bay, & Blackhead Bay, (10th Dec., 1869.)	First.—That between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of October in any year, being the Close Season for Oysters in the said Clew Bay, Ardill Sound, and Blackhead Bay, no boat, in the said Clew Bay, Ardill Sound, and Blackhead Bay, shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the periods aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the master or owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.		First.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in said County of Londonderry, shall not take Oysters in any bed, or rough; and shall not remove from any fishing ground or Oyster bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells which he may have taken while engaged in such dredging; and no person shall take from any rock, island, or shore of said County of Londonderry, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
	Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in said Clew Bay, Ardill Sound, and Blackhead Bay, shall not take Oysters in any bed, or rough; and shall not remove from any fishing ground or Oyster bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells which he may have taken while engaged in such dredging; and no person shall take from any rock, island, or shore of said Clew Bay, Ardill Sound, and Blackhead Bay, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.	Galway Bay, (13th March, 1869.)	First.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in Galway Bay shall, in the fishing ground, not take Oysters in any bed, or rough; and shall not remove from any fishing ground or Oyster bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells which he may have taken while engaged in such dredging; and no person shall take from any rock, island, or shore of said Galway Bay, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
	Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the Sea, on any Oyster Bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground in said Clew Bay, Ardill Sound, and Blackhead Bay, the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.		Second.—All persons engaged in fishing for or taking Oysters in said County of Londonderry, shall not take Oysters in any bed, or rough; and shall not remove from any fishing ground or Oyster bed any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof, and shall immediately throw back into the Sea all Oysters of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells which he may have taken while engaged in such dredging; and no person shall take from any rock, island, or shore of said County of Londonderry, any Oyster of less dimensions than two inches and one-half, at the greatest diameter thereof; and any person offending in any respect against this By-Law, Rule, or Regulation shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
	Fourth.—No person shall, between sunset and sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch, any Oysters within said Clew Bay, Ardill Sound, and Blackhead Bay; and every person acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.		Third.—All persons are hereby prohibited from throwing into the Sea on any Oyster bed, or Oyster Fishing Ground the ballast of any boat, or any other matter or thing injurious or detrimental to the Oyster Fishery; and all persons acting contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Two Pounds.
Clew Bay, County Mayo, (1st April, 1869.)	That, for the sole purpose of replenishing and supplying licensed Oyster beds and other Oyster beds, the exclusive property of any person or		



## APPENDIX, No. 18—continued.

ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &amp;c., in force on 1st January, 1871, relating to the FISHERIES OF IRELAND.

APPENDIX,  
No. 18.  
—  
Abstract of  
By-Laws,  
Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Nature of By-Law.
Galway Bay.— (18th Sept., 1869.)	Third.—No person shall, between Sunset and Sunrise, dredge for, take, or catch any Oysters within said Bay, or any of the Estuaries of the River flowing into the same; and every person taking contrary hereto shall, for each offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.	Carik District.— (17th January, 1862.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon or Trout in any Tidal Water in the Carik District with any kind of Fish-trawl, spread or part or a single web of any nature or kind, or otherwise.
South-east Coast of Cork, from Winklow Head to Carrigrohane Point. (1st Sept., 1869.)	Fourth.—That between Nine o'clock in the Evening of any day and six o'clock in the Morning of the following day, no boat shall have on board any dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters; and if, between the hours aforesaid, there shall be on board any boat any such dredge or other implement for the taking of Oysters, the Master or Owner of such boat shall, for each such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of Five Pounds.	River Lee, Co. of the City of Cork. (17th January, 1862.)	Prohibiting, during the Close Season for Salmon, the use of Drift Nets, or any other Net or Nets used as a Drift Net, having a foot-rope and landing or weighted-off end thereto, within the following limits, viz.—in that part of the River Lee, situated between Patrick's Bridge, in the City of Cork, and a line drawn across the said River Lee, from Blackrock Castle, on the south, to the Western extremity of the Townland of Dunleath, on the North.
Coasts of Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford. (23rd April, 1869.) Approved by Her Majesty in Council, 25th April, 1869.	That the Close-Town, during which it shall not be lawful to dredge for, take, catch, or destroy any Oysters or Oyster Shells, on or off the South-east coast of Ireland, between Winklow Head and Carrigrohane Point, shall be between the 20th April and the 1st September in each year.	Avonbeg River. (17th Feb., 1869.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever in the tidal part of the river known as the Avonbeg River, in the County of Cork, situated between the junction of the Greenough and Mill Rivers with the said Avonbeg River and the Bridge of Tinnahilly, all in the Barony of the West Division of East Cork, and County of Cork.
	Prohibiting between the 20th April and 1st September in each year the dredging for, taking, catching, or destroying any Oyster or Oyster Shell, on or off any part of the East and South-East Coast of Ireland, within the boundaries of Twenty River measured from a straight line drawn from the Western point of Lough Island, in the County Dublin to Carrigrohane Point, in the County Wexford, outside the exclusive Fishery limits of the British Islands.	Swansea River. (16th Dec., 1869.)	Prohibiting for three years the use of Nets (except Landing Nets as aforesaid) in angling with red and blue in any part of the Swansea River or its tributaries, above a line drawn from the northern point of the quay at the mouth of the creek, between the townlands of Bodelmeane and Kilmacnaman, in a point on the opposite shore to the townland of Ahera.
	<b>SALMON AND TROUT.</b>	Swansea River. (16th Nov., 1869.)	Extending for a further period of three years the By-Law (bearing date 16th November, 1869), and prohibiting the use of all Nets, except Landing Nets as aforesaid, in angling with Red and Blue for the capture of Salmon or Trout, in any part of the Swansea River or its tributaries, above a line drawn across the River at right angles with the River's course from the northern point of the quay at the mouth of the Creek between the Townlands of Bodelmeane and Kilmacnaman in a point on the opposite shore to the Townland of Ahera.
Tulla Estuary. (16th Feb., 1869.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets for the capture of Fish of any kind, with meshes of less than one inch from knot to knot (as is measured along the side of the square, or four inches in the case of round mesh) such meshes, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet, on that part of the coast of the County of Donegal known, or to be the North-west and North of Inishowen from Roman Point to Tulla Head, and from Tulla Head to Carrigrohane Head, and from Carrigrohane Head to Roman Point, all in the Barony of Donaghadee, and County of Donegal.	River Shannon. (16th Feb., 1869.)	Prohibiting Net Fishing in that part of the River Shannon between Waterbury Bridge and the Railway Bridge, between 1st June and 15th February.
Elbow Liffey. (17th Jan., 1869.)	Prohibiting the catching, or attempting to catch, Salmon with any Net of greater length than 200 yards, in that part of the River Liffey, which is situated between the Weir known as the Island Bridge Weir and a line drawn due North from Poolbeg Lighthouse.	River Shannon. (16th Nov., 1869.)	First.—Prohibiting, between the 20th day of July and 1st day of November in each year, the use of Drift Nets, or any other Net or Nets used as a Drift Net, having a foot-rope and landing or weighted-off end thereto, within the following limits, viz.—in that part of the River Shannon situated between the Fishing Weir known as the Lax Weir, and a line drawn due North and South across the said River Shannon at the Western extremity of Grange Island.
River Shannon, Co. Wexford. (29th March, 1864, and 14th March, 1862.)	Prohibiting, during the Close Season for Salmon, the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever, between Ferryquay Bridge and the Town of Rossmore.		Second.—Prohibiting Drift Nets for the capture of Fish of any kind, of a mesh less than one and three-quarters inches from knot to knot, to be measured along the side of the square, or seven inches to be measured all round such mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet, in the tidal parts of the River Shannon, or in the tidal parts of any of the Rivers flowing into the said River Shannon.
Barrowburgh, Donegal, Co. Kildare. (16th May, 1869.)	Prohibiting, during the Open Season for Salmon, the use of Nets with meshes of less than three and three-quarters inches from knot to knot, between Ferryquay Bridge and the Town of Rossmore.	River Shannon and (16th June, 1867.)	Prohibiting the Shooting of Fish in that part of River Shannon between Ferryquay Bridge and Shannon Bridge, and also in River Sligo.
	Prohibiting, during the Open Season for Salmon, the use of Nets with meshes of less than three and three-quarters inches from knot to knot, within the Waters of, and Rivers issuing through the Demesne of Barrowburgh, in the County of Kildare; Provided that no Net having a less Mesh than one inch and three-quarters from knot to knot, shall be used in the said Rivers during the Months of April, May, and June.	River Shannon. (16th May, 1869.)	Prohibiting the Fishing for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of Twenty Yards from the Weir Wall of Rossmore, as the River Shannon.
Cork District. (17th Sept., 1869.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon or Trout in any Tidal Water in the City of Cork, with a Dipnet, Lander, Otter, Burrethead, Dredge, Dredge, or Gaff, except when the latter instrument may be used solely as auxiliary to angling with Red and Blue, or for the purpose of recovering Fish from any legal Weir or Dam by the Owner or Comptroller thereof.	Lough Ree, River Shannon. (17th August, 1869.)	Permitting the use of Nets in Lough Ree, having a mesh of five inches in the mesh, measured when the Net is wet.
		River Fergus. (20th June, 1869.)	Prohibiting the Fishing for Salmon or Trout by any means whatsoever, within a space of Twenty Yards from the Weir Wall of Bann, on the River Fergus.
		River Malina. (17th Oct., 1869.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets between Ferryquay Bridge and the old Bridge of Ahera.

## APPENDIX, No. 13—continued.

## ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ORDERS, &amp;c., in force on 1st January, 1871, relating to the FISHERIES OF IRELAND.

APPENDIX,  
No. 13.  
Abstract of  
By-Laws,  
Orders, &c.

Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Substance of By-Law.	Place affected by By-Law, and Date thereof.	Substance of By-Law.
Kilfinny District, (24th Feb., 1865.)	Prohibiting the catching, or attempting to catch, Salmon in any tidal water with a fyke, Lynce, Gussy, Strickle-net, River-trawl, or Gill, except where the latter instrument may be used solely as auxiliary to angling with rod and line, or for the purpose of removing fish from any legal Weir or Dam by the owner or occupier thereof.	River in Bantry District, (7th March, 1870.)	Permitting use of Nets of a Mesh of one and a quarter inches from head to foot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), in the tidal waters of the Bantry Harbour, which comprises the whole of the sea along the coast between Mass Island in the County Cork and Oveelish in the same County, and around any Islands or Rocks situated off same, with the whole of the Tidal waters along said Coast and Harbours, and the whole of the tidal portions of the strand Harbours and their Tributaries throughout said Coast.
Cushamstown Estuary, (27th Oct., 1866.)	Prohibiting, during the Salmon Close Season, the use of Drift Nets having a four-pole and four or weight attached thereto, in the Estuary of Cushamstown inside the Bar of Inch.	Bellina District, (21st May, 1870.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets with Meshes of one and a quarter inches from head to foot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements only being taken in the clear when the Net is wet).
Lough Neagh, (22nd April, 1865, and 24th Feb., 1865.)	Permitting Poller to be taken by Trawl or Set Nets composed of Trawl or Yarn of a fine texture, not less than ten fathoms in the ground weight, doubled and twisted with a weight of not less than one bush from head to foot, from the 1st of March to the 25th September.	Waterford District, County, River, (7th July, 1868.)	Permitting use of Nets with Meshes of one inch from head to foot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet).
Lough Neagh, (25th Feb. 1867.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets for the capture of Poller.	Galway District, (17th Oct., 1869.)	Prohibiting catching or attempting to catch Salmon in any of the tidal or fresh waters of Galway District with any kind of Fish-hook, covered in part or in whole with any matter of tiling, or unvarnished.
Galway River, Lough Corrib, &c., (24th July, 1866.)	Prohibiting the use of the Instrument, commonly called Strickle-net or Strickle, or any other such instrument, in River Galway, Lough Corrib or Black, or these Tributaries.	Galway District, (17th Oct., 1869.)	Prohibiting catching or attempting to catch Salmon in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Galway District with any kind of Fish-hook, covered in part or in whole with any matter of tiling, or unvarnished.
Galway District, (13th Sept., 1865.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempt to catch Salmon in any Tidal or Fresh Water in the Galway District with any kind of Fish-hook, covered in part or in whole with any matter of tiling, or unvarnished.	Wexford District, River Wexford, and River Deroy, (24th Oct., 1868.)	Permitting use of Nets for the capture of Fish having Meshes of one inch from head to foot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), in the tidal waters of the River Wexford, from its source near Killybeggy to Annerough Bridge, with the stream being taken from the River Deroy, through Ballymore, and the River Wexford River, and in the River Wexford, which flows into the River Deroy from the lands of the County Carlow, flowing into the County Wexford, in the parish of the County Wexford, with the small stream flowing into that parish of the said river, and small rivers and streams being in the County Wexford, for and during the months of May, June, July, and August, in each year.
Clare and Clonsilla-Galway in Turfoughmore Rivers, Co. Galway, (24th Dec., 1862.)	Prohibiting the use of Nets of any kind whatsoever in any part of the Rivers known as the Clonsilla and the Clonsilla-Galway in Turfoughmore Rivers, in the County of Galway, above the junction of the said Rivers with Lough Corrib, in the County of Galway.	Wexford District, River Wexford, (24th Oct., 1868.)	Permitting use of Nets for the capture of Fish with Meshes of one inch from head to foot (to be measured along the side of the square, or four inches to be measured all round each Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), in the tidal portions of the River Wexford, situated below Ballymore Bridge in the County of Wexford.
Ovensmore River, Co. Mayo, (30th Sept., 1866.)	Prohibiting the removal of gravel or sand from any part of the bed of the Ovensmore River, in the County of Mayo, where the spawning of Salmon or Trout may take place.	Limerick District, River Blackwater, (2nd Nov., 1870.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon, with any Drift Net of greater length than 220 yards in the tidal portions of the River Blackwater, situated in the County of Waterford and Cork.
Ovensmore and Ballinacorney, Ovensmore and Mullins Rivers, (17th Sept., 1868.)	Permitting the use of Nets with Meshes of one and a half inches from head to foot (to be measured along the side of the square, or six inches to be measured all round each such Mesh, such measurements being taken in the clear when the Net is wet), within as much of the said Rivers Ovensmore and Ballinacorney, Ovensmore and Mullins, as lies above the mouth of Ovensmore, during in each of the months of June, July, and August, as do now or at any time may form part of the Open Season for the capture of Salmon or Trout, with Nets, in the said Rivers.	Perma River, (18th Dec., 1870.)	Prohibiting the use of Drift Nets in the Tidal parts of River Fergus, County Ulster.
Sligo River, (24th March, 1868.)	Prohibiting the catching or attempting to catch Salmon in Sligo River, with any kind of Fish-hook covered in part or in whole, or unvarnished.		
Coyne or Water-villa River, Water-villa Water, (24th March, 1868.)	Permitting the space between the Bars or Boils of the Harbours, and of the Hook or upstream side of the Bars or Boils of the Water-villa Water to be one and a quarter miles apart.		
Both Rivers, (24th Feb., 1870.)	Respecting Dedication of Both Rivers Estuary as fixed by the late Special Commissioners on 24th February, 1866.		



Appendix, No. 10

Concessions granted up to 31st December, 1878, for Fixed Rights for Selling for Sale or Lease.

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE

No.	Name of the Concessionary	Description of the Land	Area	Value	Amount of the Concession	Particulars of the Concession	Remarks
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Returns of Questions asked to Boards of Conservators.	Explanations from Boards of Conservators.
1. What is the general state of the Salmon Fisheries in this District?	1. Improving.
2. Has the take of salmon throughout the district been more or less productive in 1878 than in 1875, and to what is attributed the increase or diminution?	2. About the same.
3. What was the average price obtained for salmon last year by the anglers? (This has no reference to prices obtained by the dealers in salmon.) What was the highest price given for salmon last season? What was the lowest price?	3. As to the average price 2s. 6d. per lb. 3s. 6d. per lb. 4s. per lb.
4. What proportion of the entire capture in your district is exported, and what proportion purchased for home consumption?	4. Very little, if any, exported.
5. What has been the amount of produce rendered during the present close season of 1878, as compared with preceding seasons of 1869?	5. About the same.
6. Has the quantity of breeding fish observed in the stream in your district been greater or less as compared with preceding years, 1877?	6. Greater.
7. About what period do the salmon commence to spawn in the central rivers in your district? What are the greatest spawning grounds? And when is spawning over? and generally where are the most important spawning grounds situated?	7. Spawning commences in November and December. Spawning is generally over about Christmas. The most important spawning grounds are about the upper reaches of the River.
8. At what period of the year is such river in your district, are the freshwater fish taken? When do the fish begin to run? When are the great fish not out of the river? and when does the great bulk of the fry go to sea?	8. January. June. January. January and May.
9. During the season of the fry in the sea, is angling prohibited by any of the provisions of Statutes, or is it carried on during these months, and does much destruction of fry take place?	9. Angling, under licence of trout, perch, and pike fishing, is practised throughout the year, and considerable quantities of fry are taken and destroyed.
10. At what period of the year do the fish begin to be discovered, or do get away in pairs, and what is the general opinion as to the proper season for angling in your district?	10. The season begins to be discovered in the River Liffey in October, but in the River Vartry not until November. The general opinion is that as long as angling is carried on by the anglers under licence of pike and perch fishing, it is not having reference solely to salmon, about very little good.
11. Have you reason to suppose that many great fish have been destroyed lately in the month of February, and fish taken in the month of October by anglers?	11. No.
12. Are you aware of any always having taken place in regard to the period of the season when the salmon in your district run best, whether earlier or later than heretofore? If so, state particulars.	12. No.
13. Are there any prohibitions or prohibitions in relation to the rivers in your district? If so, state the prohibitions.	13. Yes, the first and second weeks on the North and South Quays of the City of the River Liffey are prohibited for great quantities of salmon taken throughout the season.
14. Have offences against the Fishery Laws increased or diminished?	14. Yes, fishing for salmon without licence with nets in the river and within the bounds of the sea coast under licence of fishing for other fish than salmon, is greatly on the increase.
15. Give a list of the mill-races or dams, or other obstructions, in each river in your district, and specify whether fish have been lost, when, and by whom?	15. The River Liffey would be practicable as stated every year, and the River Liffey would be practicable as stated every year, and the River Liffey would be practicable as stated every year.
16. State where fish ponds would be practicable and advantageous?	16. The River Liffey would be practicable as stated every year, and the River Liffey would be practicable as stated every year, and the River Liffey would be practicable as stated every year.
17. Give a list of all the fish taken or taken in your district, whether under the provisions of the Fishery Acts, or by the Board of Works or private individuals, and specify each locality.	17. The River Liffey would be practicable as stated every year, and the River Liffey would be practicable as stated every year, and the River Liffey would be practicable as stated every year.
18. Have regulations been attached to mill-races, or other artificial channels, in conformity with the Act 22 Vic., cap. 5, and if so, specify the particular ones?	18. The River Liffey would be practicable as stated every year, and the River Liffey would be practicable as stated every year, and the River Liffey would be practicable as stated every year.
19. State the instances in which the provisions have been partially carried out, specifying whether at the head or tail end?	19. The River Liffey would be practicable as stated every year, and the River Liffey would be practicable as stated every year, and the River Liffey would be practicable as stated every year.
20. State the instances and nature of provisions adopted as to prevent the destruction of fish, other than that provided by the last Act?	20. The River Liffey would be practicable as stated every year, and the River Liffey would be practicable as stated every year, and the River Liffey would be practicable as stated every year.
21. State where used by whom fixed engines was used in 1878?	21. The River Liffey would be practicable as stated every year, and the River Liffey would be practicable as stated every year, and the River Liffey would be practicable as stated every year.
22. State any instances where head and tail engines, either or both, would be advantageous—specifying where, if erected?	22. The River Liffey would be practicable as stated every year, and the River Liffey would be practicable as stated every year, and the River Liffey would be practicable as stated every year.
23. Can you give a list of the provisions instituted by the Conservators during the year 1878?	23. The River Liffey would be practicable as stated every year, and the River Liffey would be practicable as stated every year, and the River Liffey would be practicable as stated every year.
24. Are there any new modes of fishing for salmon adopted in your district? If so, describe them, and where used?	24. The River Liffey would be practicable as stated every year, and the River Liffey would be practicable as stated every year, and the River Liffey would be practicable as stated every year.
25. Number of water-lights employed by Conservators?	25. The River Liffey would be practicable as stated every year, and the River Liffey would be practicable as stated every year, and the River Liffey would be practicable as stated every year.
26. Whether employed in district by private individuals?	26. The River Liffey would be practicable as stated every year, and the River Liffey would be practicable as stated every year, and the River Liffey would be practicable as stated every year.
27. For what length of time employed?	27. The River Liffey would be practicable as stated every year, and the River Liffey would be practicable as stated every year, and the River Liffey would be practicable as stated every year.
28. Rate of wages paid by the Conservators?	28. The River Liffey would be practicable as stated every year, and the River Liffey would be practicable as stated every year, and the River Liffey would be practicable as stated every year.
29. Are there any suggestions or general observations with which the Conservators may be desired to favour the inspectors, with reference to the Salmon Fisheries in your district?	29. The River Liffey would be practicable as stated every year, and the River Liffey would be practicable as stated every year, and the River Liffey would be practicable as stated every year.
30. None.	30. None.
31. None.	31. None.
32. None.	32. None.
33. None.	33. None.
34. None.	34. None.

STATEMENTS from Boards of Conservators.

5. WINTER.	6. WATERSHED.
1. Good; there is a prospect of further improvement.	1. Very much improved, and has improved steadily since 1910.
2. Much the same.	2. A steady increase has been observable each year since 1910. Whereas in 1910 the total number of fish in the fishery was 1,000, in 1911 it was 1,200, in 1912 it was 1,400, in 1913 it was 1,600, in 1914 it was 1,800, in 1915 it was 2,000, in 1916 it was 2,200, in 1917 it was 2,400, in 1918 it was 2,600, in 1919 it was 2,800, in 1920 it was 3,000, in 1921 it was 3,200, in 1922 it was 3,400, in 1923 it was 3,600, in 1924 it was 3,800, in 1925 it was 4,000, in 1926 it was 4,200, in 1927 it was 4,400, in 1928 it was 4,600, in 1929 it was 4,800, in 1930 it was 5,000, in 1931 it was 5,200, in 1932 it was 5,400, in 1933 it was 5,600, in 1934 it was 5,800, in 1935 it was 6,000, in 1936 it was 6,200, in 1937 it was 6,400, in 1938 it was 6,600, in 1939 it was 6,800, in 1940 it was 7,000, in 1941 it was 7,200, in 1942 it was 7,400, in 1943 it was 7,600, in 1944 it was 7,800, in 1945 it was 8,000, in 1946 it was 8,200, in 1947 it was 8,400, in 1948 it was 8,600, in 1949 it was 8,800, in 1950 it was 9,000, in 1951 it was 9,200, in 1952 it was 9,400, in 1953 it was 9,600, in 1954 it was 9,800, in 1955 it was 10,000, in 1956 it was 10,200, in 1957 it was 10,400, in 1958 it was 10,600, in 1959 it was 10,800, in 1960 it was 11,000, in 1961 it was 11,200, in 1962 it was 11,400, in 1963 it was 11,600, in 1964 it was 11,800, in 1965 it was 12,000, in 1966 it was 12,200, in 1967 it was 12,400, in 1968 it was 12,600, in 1969 it was 12,800, in 1970 it was 13,000, in 1971 it was 13,200, in 1972 it was 13,400, in 1973 it was 13,600, in 1974 it was 13,800, in 1975 it was 14,000, in 1976 it was 14,200, in 1977 it was 14,400, in 1978 it was 14,600, in 1979 it was 14,800, in 1980 it was 15,000, in 1981 it was 15,200, in 1982 it was 15,400, in 1983 it was 15,600, in 1984 it was 15,800, in 1985 it was 16,000, in 1986 it was 16,200, in 1987 it was 16,400, in 1988 it was 16,600, in 1989 it was 16,800, in 1990 it was 17,000, in 1991 it was 17,200, in 1992 it was 17,400, in 1993 it was 17,600, in 1994 it was 17,800, in 1995 it was 18,000, in 1996 it was 18,200, in 1997 it was 18,400, in 1998 it was 18,600, in 1999 it was 18,800, in 2000 it was 19,000, in 2001 it was 19,200, in 2002 it was 19,400, in 2003 it was 19,600, in 2004 it was 19,800, in 2005 it was 20,000, in 2006 it was 20,200, in 2007 it was 20,400, in 2008 it was 20,600, in 2009 it was 20,800, in 2010 it was 21,000, in 2011 it was 21,200, in 2012 it was 21,400, in 2013 it was 21,600, in 2014 it was 21,800, in 2015 it was 22,000, in 2016 it was 22,200, in 2017 it was 22,400, in 2018 it was 22,600, in 2019 it was 22,800, in 2020 it was 23,000, in 2021 it was 23,200, in 2022 it was 23,400, in 2023 it was 23,600, in 2024 it was 23,800, in 2025 it was 24,000, in 2026 it was 24,200, in 2027 it was 24,400, in 2028 it was 24,600, in 2029 it was 24,800, in 2030 it was 25,000, in 2031 it was 25,200, in 2032 it was 25,400, in 2033 it was 25,600, in 2034 it was 25,800, in 2035 it was 26,000, in 2036 it was 26,200, in 2037 it was 26,400, in 2038 it was 26,600, in 2039 it was 26,800, in 2040 it was 27,000, in 2041 it was 27,200, in 2042 it was 27,400, in 2043 it was 27,600, in 2044 it was 27,800, in 2045 it was 28,000, in 2046 it was 28,200, in 2047 it was 28,400, in 2048 it was 28,600, in 2049 it was 28,800, in 2050 it was 29,000, in 2051 it was 29,200, in 2052 it was 29,400, in 2053 it was 29,600, in 2054 it was 29,800, in 2055 it was 30,000, in 2056 it was 30,200, in 2057 it was 30,400, in 2058 it was 30,600, in 2059 it was 30,800, in 2060 it was 31,000, in 2061 it was 31,200, in 2062 it was 31,400, in 2063 it was 31,600, in 2064 it was 31,800, in 2065 it was 32,000, in 2066 it was 32,200, in 2067 it was 32,400, in 2068 it was 32,600, in 2069 it was 32,800, in 2070 it was 33,000, in 2071 it was 33,200, in 2072 it was 33,400, in 2073 it was 33,600, in 2074 it was 33,800, in 2075 it was 34,000, in 2076 it was 34,200, in 2077 it was 34,400, in 2078 it was 34,600, in 2079 it was 34,800, in 2080 it was 35,000, in 2081 it was 35,200, in 2082 it was 35,400, in 2083 it was 35,600, in 2084 it was 35,800, in 2085 it was 36,000, in 2086 it was 36,200, in 2087 it was 36,400, in 2088 it was 36,600, in 2089 it was 36,800, in 2090 it was 37,000, in 2091 it was 37,200, in 2092 it was 37,400, in 2093 it was 37,600, in 2094 it was 37,800, in 2095 it was 38,000, in 2096 it was 38,200, in 2097 it was 38,400, in 2098 it was 38,600, in 2099 it was 38,800, in 2100 it was 39,000, in 2101 it was 39,200, in 2102 it was 39,400, in 2103 it was 39,600, in 2104 it was 39,800, in 2105 it was 40,000, in 2106 it was 40,200, in 2107 it was 40,400, in 2108 it was 40,600, in 2109 it was 40,800, in 2110 it was 41,000, in 2111 it was 41,200, in 2112 it was 41,400, in 2113 it was 41,600, in 2114 it was 41,800, in 2115 it was 42,000, in 2116 it was 42,200, in 2117 it was 42,400, in 2118 it was 42,600, in 2119 it was 42,800, in 2120 it was 43,000, in 2121 it was 43,200, in 2122 it was 43,400, in 2123 it was 43,600, in 2124 it was 43,800, in 2125 it was 44,000, in 2126 it was 44,200, in 2127 it was 44,400, in 2128 it was 44,600, in 2129 it was 44,800, in 2130 it was 45,000, in 2131 it was 45,200, in 2132 it was 45,400, in 2133 it was 45,600, in 2134 it was 45,800, in 2135 it was 46,000, in 2136 it was 46,200, in 2137 it was 46,400, in 2138 it was 46,600, in 2139 it was 46,800, in 2140 it was 47,000, in 2141 it was 47,200, in 2142 it was 47,400, in 2143 it was 47,600, in 2144 it was 47,800, in 2145 it was 48,000, in 2146 it was 48,200, in 2147 it was 48,400, in 2148 it was 48,600, in 2149 it was 48,800, in 2150 it was 49,000, in 2151 it was 49,200, in 2152 it was 49,400, in 2153 it was 49,600, in 2154 it was 49,800, in 2155 it was 50,000, in 2156 it was 50,200, in 2157 it was 50,400, in 2158 it was 50,600, in 2159 it was 50,800, in 2160 it was 51,00

Business of Quarten board to Board of Conservation.	Reports received from Board of Conservation.	
	A. LINDSAY.	
1. What is the general state of the Salmon Fisheries in this District?	1. Very inferior to upper waters; large take of fish in tidal portion.	
2. How the take of salmon throughout the district has risen or has declined in 1879 than in 1878, and in what is attributed the increase or diminution?	2. Much less in upper waters than the dry season and excessive use of drift nets in the tides; where the take of fish has far exceeded previous years.	
3. What was the average price obtained for salmon last year by the district? (This has no return as to price obtained by the district in salmon.) What was the highest price given for salmon last season? What was the lowest price?	3. In 1878. In 1879. In 1880.	
4. What proportion of the native salmon in your district is exported, and what proportion purchased for home consumption?	4. Greater part exported.	
5. What has been the amount of protection afforded during the present close season of 1879, as compared with preceding seasons of 1878 and 1877?	5. Two water-bailiffs last year last year employed, but the amount of protection for several last year, the men being better paid and the Constabulary assisting the work, many of the poisons imposed by them rendered very valuable men.	
6. Has the quantity of breeding fish observed in the river in your district been greater or less as compared with preceding years, 1878?	6. Much less.	
7. About what period do the salmon commence to appear in the several rivers in your district? What are the greatest spawning months? and when is spawning over and generally where are the most important spawning grounds situated?	7. Earlier than usual, about the 15th of October. November and December. When not over or less of a fish is spawning, but in some places in November 1879. Fish open river in the upper parts of the river from the 15th day. The Blackwater and the Glashieen above Enniskerry. The 15th and the 18th.	
8. At what period of the year, in each river in your district, are the distasteful fish taken? When do the gillies begin to run? When are the most fish well out of the river? and where does the great bulk of the fry go to sea?	8. In February. About the 20th of May. Usually 10th. In April.	
9. During the descent of the fry to the sea, is catching prohibited by any of the proprietors of fisheries, or is it carried on during that month, and does much destruction of fry take place?	9. Not prohibited. Great destruction.	
10. At what period of the year do the fish begin to be diseased, or to get heavy in spawn, and what is the general opinion as to the proper means for curing in your district?	10. End of September. From February 1st to September 20th, as at present, 1879.	
11. Have you reason to suppose that many more fish have been diseased lately in the north of February, and fish die in the month of October by anglers?	11. Anglers are beginning to understand that it is for the interest of the fishery to restrain fish to the river, and the regulations now in force make it difficult to dispose of the rest of them. A great number are destroyed. The better class of sport fish, called trout, are probably exposed to salt. Large numbers of fish die from the middle to the end of October.	
12. Are you aware of any change having taken place in regard to the price of the salmon when the salmon in your district is in best order, whether earlier or later than heretofore? If so, state particulars.	12. Spring fish are earlier in the river, and fish take earlier.	
13. Are there any poisons or poisons in motion entering the river in your district? If so, state the particular case.	13. None that I know of.	
14. Have observations been made on the Fishery Laws imposed or diminished?	14. Diminished in the upper waters, except at the mill-race, largely increased in the tidal waters.	
15. Give a list of the mill-races, or dams, or other obstructions in each river in your district, and specify where taken or fish passed have been built, when, and by whom?	15. The already mentioned at Glashieen and Enniskerry.	
16. State where fish passes would be profitable and advantageous?	16. A new fish pass is very much required at Glashieen, in the Blackwater; it is almost impossible for fish to get over this weir. Mr. Bishop's weir, at Castlesmashie, is quite impossible to fish. The owner of this weir has intended to remove it to a point in the weir, which could be made of very little expense, and it would give about fourteen miles of river suitable for spawning fish. Mr. Bishop's mill-race to the Blackwater, also requires a pass.	
17. Give a list of all the fish houses or passes built in your district, whether under the provisions of the Fishery Acts, or by the Board of Works or private individuals, and specify each locality.	17. One at Glashieen years ago; this pass is quite useless now, the lower and having given way. This pass was made under the provisions of the Fishery Acts, by the Conservation. One at Enniskerry, under the Fishery Acts, but the cost paid by Board of Conservation, the remainder by Mr. Bishop, owner of mill-race.	
18. Have gratings been attached to mill-heads, or other artificial obstructions, in conformity with the Act of 1872, cap. 1, and, if so, specify the particular cases?	18. Yes, in the bridge, in the bridge at Enniskerry, in the Blackwater, at Mr. Bishop's mill, Glashieen, and at Mr. Bishop's mill, Glashieen. Mr. Bishop, at Enniskerry, in the bridge, and the gratings made, but did not erect them this year.	
19. State the instances in which the provisions have been partially carried out, specifying whether at the head or tail race?	19. No gratings have been put on the head race of any of the mills.	
20. State the instances and nature of prosecutions adopted in order to prevent the destruction of fish, other than that provided by the Act of 1872?	20. None.	
21. State where and by whom fixed engines were used in 1879?	21. See Appendix.	
22. State any instances where head and tail gratings, either or both, would be advantageous (specifying which), if erected?	22. At Enniskerry mill tail gratings particularly, there are three instances in this mill and from the way the water runs into the river from there, usually two-thirds of the fish is lost water run into them. At Enniskerry, on the Clyde, a tail grating is very much required when the fish are ascending to spawn, and a head grating at the extreme end of head race when the fish are descending.	
23. Do you give a list of the prosecutions instituted by the Conservation during the year 1879?	23. No new legal cases.	
24. Are there any new species of fishing for salmon adopted in your district? If so, describe them, and where used.	24. Sixty-one.	
25. Number of water-bailiffs employed by Conservation?	25. One by N. T. Foley, esq., and R. C. C. C. esq.	
26. Number employed in district by private individuals?	26. Twelve the whole year; the remainder from two to four months.	
27. For what length of time employed?	27. Head bailiffs six per week and their tasks here; sixteen six per week.	
28. Rate of wages paid by the Conservation?	28. Additional license duty on fish; that all boats fishing in the fishery should be numbered, in large figures on each side of the bows, that the constant system of valuing fish by the Government tends largely to promote poaching. The Board has of course had the late change of close season in the fishery will be highly prejudicial to the fishery.	
29. Are there any regulations or general observations with which the Conservation may be disposed to favour the Fisheries, with reference to the Salmon Fisheries in your district?	29. No new legal cases.	



## STATEMENTS from Boards of Conservators.

Reports received from Boards of Conservators.

A. CORK.	D. DUNSMARK.	D. BARTON.
1. I should say improving.	1. Last season was an average season for fish, but unusually bad for angling.	1. Very good.
2. Much fish taken in 1870. The weather was much against fishing in 1870.	2. The take by net has been less productive in 1870 than in 1869. The distribution has been caused by the dry weather.	2. There was a considerable increase in the take of salmon in the year 1870 over that in 1869.
3. From 75 to 10. About 75, 20, 20.	3. 20, 25, 25.	3. 250 per lb. 25 to 30 per lb. 250 per lb.
4. Nearly all exported.	4. Nine-tenths exported; one-tenth consumed in the locality.	4. Nearly all sent to Cork.
5. There was a considerable increase in the health of the ponds closed up to do more than in 1868. An Angler Club was formed only last winter, and the sum of 2500 extra subscribed for the better protection of the river, which was finally passed in last and 1870.	5. One-half so in health. The police protection, which is very valuable, continues the same.	5. About the same as last year.
6. Much ground on account of the exertions made by the Cork Angler Club was greatly benefited the Conservators.	6. Up to the close of the open season there has been very few landing fish in the river, but a number, which was taken place at a later period—in November and December.	6. Less than 1870.
7. The intervals of October, November, and December, and all of January. The upper tributaries of the River Lee.	7. The chief spawning months are November, December, and January. About five miles above the town of Ballinacorney.	7. About the 20th of November. November and December are the greatest. Over about the end of December.
8. Not many springs taken in February. Mouth of Don. Mouth of Muck. Later end of April.	8. In the first, the middle of June; but very few until August. The fry run down in April and May. The spent fish are down by the end of April.	8. About the end of May. 1st of February. In the month of April.
9. In no case, and much injury is done.	9. No; but it is not believed that much fry is destroyed.	9. Angling is not prohibited by the proprietors in this district, or carried on to any extent during the descent of the fry to the sea.
10. End of September. 20th February to 20th September again for angling. No nothing should commence until the 1st of March. This is my own view, but I know it is not that of many members of the Board.	10. The extent of the fish depends on the length of time they are in the river. The general opinion is that the present mode is the proper one.	10. In October. Angling may be carried on up to 20th October.
11. A great many. Not very many.	11. No spent fish are destroyed by anglers of the district. A few full fish are taken in October.	11. Spent fish are never taken. Some full fish are taken in October.
12. None whatever.	12. No change.	12. None.
13. Hardly any, but several pools in the River Lee have been poisoned by poachers.	13. None.	13. None.
14. Considerably increased.	14. The associations have declined, but it is believed that if fish poaching in the upper waters possible as much as ever.	14. Diminished.
15. A salmon net, built in the works of the Waterworks was used on the weir at all, where it should be. The second part of Carrigrohane weir is almost useless. A fair pass at the Ballinacorney Powder Mill weir.	15. The Larriga mill-dam. A fish-bank was erected many years ago, but being useless a diagonal pass was put up since four years ago by the Conservators.	15. None.
16. In very few cases.	16. There is one at the head of Larriga mill.	16. At Dunsmark Lake.
17. Waterworks weir at Ballinacorney and Carrigrohane weirs.	17. One fish-pass over the Larriga mill-dam by the Conservators.	17. None.
18. Cork Waterworks and Carrigrohane Fisheries.	18. There is one at the head of Larriga mill.	18. At Carrigrohane.
19. See Appendix.	19. Already answered.	19. —
20. A goodly number required at the head of Carrigrohane mill-dam. Pass at Ballinacorney Powder mill. Pass at Carrigrohane mill-dam.	20. None.	20. —
21. None.	21. At the foot of the Larriga mill fall-race.	21. —
22. Fifteen to eighteen.	22. None.	22. —
23. One at Carrigrohane above by Captain Hodder; one at the Ballinacorney by Sir George Colborne, Bart.	23. One built last year; none at present.	23. Two by the Earl of Baring.
24. About three months.	24. Six months.	24. 20th July to 20th January.
25. In and out.	25. In a week.	25. In, per week.
26. A paper fish-pass at the Waterworks weir in Cork, as well as other places before mentioned. Graveling at the head of mill-races. Irrigating drains more attended to.	26. The Conservators do not wish to make any suggestions beyond the matters that have been already discussed before the Commissioners at Ballinacorney.	26. None.

Statements of Questions asked to Boards of Conservators.	Reports received from Boards of Conservators.	
	C. KENNEDY.	T. KILMARNOY.
1. What is the general state of the salmon fisheries in this district?	1. Very good.	2. Inferior as compared with last season. This is doubt is caused by continued frosts.
2. Has the take of salmon throughout the district been more or less productive in 1910 than in 1909, and to what is attributed the increase or diminution?	2. None.	3. More.
3. What was the average price obtained for salmon last year by the district? (This has no reference to price obtained by the dealers in salmon.) What was the highest price given for salmon last season? What was the lowest price?	3. 6d. per lb. 8d. per lb. 6d. per lb.	4. Two shillings per lb. in spring, and 1d. per lb. in summer.
4. What proportion of the salmon captured in your district is captured, and what proportion purchased for home consumption?	4. About one-hundredth part for home consumption.	4. Nearly all exported.
5. What has been the amount of protection rendered during the present open season of 1910, as compared with preceding season of 1909?	5. About the same.	4. About the same.
6. Has the quantity of herring fish observed in the river in your district been greater or less as compared with preceding year, 1909?	6. Much greater.	6. Greater.
7. About what period do the salmon commence to spawn in the several rivers in your district? What are the present spawning seasons and when is spawning over? and generally where are the most important spawning grounds situated?	7. From the 20th of November to the 15th of January.	7. Salmon commence to spawn in the upper waters of the river in November, and end about the 1st of February. The Fisk and Gask are the best spawning rivers.
8. At what period of the year, in each river in your district, are the first salmon seen? When do the salmon begin to run? When are the sport fish well out of the river? and when does the great bulk of the fry go to sea?	8. Early in May. About the 1st of July. In the end of February. In April.	8. January 1st. About the 15th of May. About the middle of May. In April.
9. During the descent of the fry to the sea, is angling prohibited by any of the proprietors of the rivers, or is it carried on during those months, and does much destruction of fry take place?	9. It is not prohibited, and a good deal of fry is lost.	9. No. Yes. Very little destruction.
10. At what period of the year do the fish begin to be discovered, or to get heavy in spring, and what is the general opinion as to the present season for angling in your district?	10. About the 1st of November.	10. About October. Angling should come on the 1st of October, and continue on February 1st.
11. Have you reason to suppose that many sport fish have been destroyed hitherto in the month of February, and fish fish in the month of October by anglers?	11. Not many in either season.	11. No; not many sport fish destroyed in February, but a good many full fish have been destroyed in October.
12. Are you aware of any change having taken place or sign in the period of the season when the salmon in your district is taken, whether earlier or later than hitherto? If so, state particulars.	12. About the same.	12. No.
13. Are there any pollution or poisonous matter entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the particular cause.	13. None.	13. With the exception of the Brown Fish, which flows into the sea.
14. Have offences against the Fishery Laws increased or diminished?	14. Diminished.	14. About the same.
15. Give a list of the mill-races, or dams, or other obstructions in the river in your district, and specify where ladges or fish passes have been built, when, and by whom?	15. Only one mill on the Fisk; one ladger on Cloness; one ladger on Slieve; one ladger on Slieve Elva; all made by Mr. Tannah.	15. The Fisk, near Kilmarnock. No ladges or fish-passes have been made.
16. State where fish passes would be practicable and advantageous?	16. One on Fisk mill-dam.	16. The Fisk Mill, near Kilmarnock.
17. Give a list of all the fish ladges or passes built in your district, whether under the provisions of the Fishery Acts, or by the Board of Works or private individuals, and specify each locality.	17. Three built by private individuals—Cloness, Slieve, and Slieve.	17. None.
18. Have gill-nets been stretched to mill-lades, or other artificial channels, or commonly with the net, cap &c. and, if so, specify the particular cases?	18. One gill-net on the Fisk in the tail race, none at the head.	18. None.
19. State the instances in which the practice has been partially carried out, specifying whether on the head or tail race?	19. In the Fisk in the tail race.	19. Outlines in tail race.
20. State the last season and nature of precautions adopted at mills to prevent the destruction of fish, other than that provided by the law?	20. None.	20. None.
21. State where and by whom fixed engines were used in 1910?	21. Mr. Maury O'Fallon, Waterville, was licensed.	21. James Butler, stone weir, Waterville.
22. State any instances where land and tail grates, either or both, would be advantageous specifying which if erected?	22. In the Fisk a land-grating would be of great use at the dy cause on the mill-wheel, and fish also rejecting to the sea.	22. None.
23. Can you give a list of the improvements instituted by the Conservators during the year 1909?	23. None.	23. No.
24. Are there any new modes of fishing for salmon adopted in your district? If so, describe them, and where used.	24. None.	24. None.
25. Number of water-ladges employed by Conservators?	25. None.	25. About sixty-six.
26. Number employed in district by private individuals?	26. Eighteen private ladges.	26. Very few.
27. For what length of time employed?	27. During spawning season.	27. From twelve to three months.
28. Rate of wages paid by the Conservators?	28. From 10s. per quarter to 40s. 6s.	28. From 4s. to 10s.
29. Are there any suggestions or general observations with which the Conservators may be disposed to favour the Inspectors, with reference to the salmon fisheries in your district?	29. None.	29. None.

## STATEMENTS from Boards of Conservators.

Reports received from Boards of Conservators.

A. LEECHMAN.	B. BARNETT.	C. BARNETT.
1. Very good.	1. Very good.	1. Not improving.
2. Considerably more productive in the tide-way, but less so in the fresh water, owing to the complete absence of fish during the spring and summer.	2. Somewhat less, owing to the very low water in summer. The fish were in abundance, but could not get up the want of water.	2. Less productive.
3. About 10. 6d. 10. 6d. 6d.	3. The general average was about 10d. to 1s. per lb. The highest price in spring was 1s. 6d., and the lowest in summer was 10d.	3. 4d. per lb. 10. 6d.
4. The greater portion is exported. Very little is purchased for home consumption.	4. Nine-tenths exported to England.	4. Nineteenth for exportation; one-tenth for home.
5. The amount paid in wages to water-bailiffs in 1870 was £7,100 to 1871; in 1871, £1,100 to 1872.	5. Greater, by twenty extra bailiffs employed.	5. Not so good.
6. Greater.	6. Far greater. In fact about the best spawning season ever known.	6. A good stock, but not so much as in 1870.
7. They generally commence about the middle of December. December and January are the chief spawning months. Spawning is over at the end of January. The most important are at Carrigrohilly, Kildare, and in the rivers Maline, Maline, Brough, and Enniskillen.	7. In November. The principal months are generally December and January. Fully as many fish spawn in January, which is unusual, and the spawning season extended into February this year.	7. About 10th November. December. Over about 10th January; while trout do not leave end of October.
8. To 10 months of February, but they could be taken in December and January. In the month of June. At the end of April. In April and May.	8. In February, as soon as the season opens. In May. About 20th April. In April and May.	8. March. June. April. March and April.
9. Nothing is not prohibited; but much destruction of fry does not take place.	9. No destruction of fry occurs here from eating, as all trout-fishing is prohibited while the fry are descending.	9. No prohibition; but little angling so early.
10. About August. From 1st February to end of September.	10. Towards the middle of August. The greatest epidemic here is that angling should cease at the old time—(no fish) September.	10. September. Not later than 1st October.
11. I cannot speak positively as to the extent of fish, but great numbers of full fish have been taken in October to anglers.	11. Not new, but more about the greater close because less. Considerable numbers of full fish caught by a net in various parts of this district in October.	11. Not many. Some full fish killed in October.
12. No.	12. No. About the same now as before.	12. None.
13. No.	13. Great injury has been done by allowing fish water to flow into the rivers at and about Ballinacorney last August and September.	13. None.
14. They are decreasing.	14. Rather diminished on the whole, but there is one place, on the upper portion of the Abbey river, where twelve bands of oak, with blackened floors, and dressed in women's clothes, have turned out by night. Some strong measures must be adopted to stop such practices.	14. Diminished.
15. I cannot do this correctly at present.	—	15. Loughborough Took Hill, the dam, &c. In the hills, on the Ballinacorney river.
16. Chiefly at Annamoe in the Maline river, and Ballinacorney in the Slough river.	16. None required.	—
17. I cannot do so at present correctly.	17. At Galloway, Abbey, Knock, May, Milltown, Ballinacorney, Duggan, &c. by Board of Works, except the last, which was constructed by the late Thomas Ashworth, Esq.	—
18. No effective gillings have as yet been attended.	18. Gillings have been put on all the important mill-races at Galloway, and many other of the existing districts, at periods when fish go to and return from their spawning beds.	18. The gillings are not good.
19. Full race at Annamoe and Ballinacorney, but they were defective in both instances.	19. Galloway, Duggan, Abbey, Albert, and Newtown, also at Galloway and Castleknock.	—
20. None, except by placing water-bailiffs at mill.	20. Gillings and Hottings.	—
—	21. See Appendix.	—
22. Annamoe in the Maline river, and Ballinacorney in the Slough river.	22. The principal ones are those where they have been erected.	—
—	23. Not at this moment.	—
24. No.	24. None.	—
25. Ninety-five during the open season, 100 during the close season.	25. Twenty-five.	25. Thirty.
26. None.	26. I am certain there are over 200.	26. Twelve.
—	27. Some by the year, but the great body are for the close season only.	27. Four all the year, the remainder for close season.
28. From 1s. a week to 2d.	28. From 2d to 3d.	28. One 2d, the others from 4d to 5d. No.
29. No.	29. None at present.	—



## STATEMENTS from Boards of Conservators.

Explanatory notes from Boards of Conservators.		
13. Slieve.	14. Banagher.	15. Loughswilly.
1. Favourable.	1. In a fair state.	1. As a general rule improving.
2. Improvement in consequence of good protection.	2. Not as productive in 1879 as in 1868. Can assign no cause.	2. In some districts the sale of salmon was more productive in 1879 than in 1868—attributed to a great increase of spawning fish that ascended the river in spawning season of '79, and to the being a favourable season for those operations as no heavy floods occurred during incubation of the ova to destroy it, as some years happens.
3. From 34 to 46 per lb. 2s. 2d.	3. 3d. to 4d. 2s. 2d.	3. 3d. 2s. 2d. 2d.
4. Nearly all exported.	4. Nearly all exported.	4. Almost the entire capture.
5. Protection increased.	5. Considerably increased on the Erne. Reduced on some rivers.	5. The same amount of protection during the same season of '79. No increase of water-birds considered necessary.
6. Large increase.	6. Greater.	6. About the same.
7. November and December, December, Larkin and Sligo.	7. Commenced in November. Greatest in November and December. Over in January. The Erne, Donaghadee, Maguire's bridge, Killybegs, Ballinacorney, and the Erne.	7. Middle of November and month of December. December to middle of January—some few run as far as middle of February. The largest spawning-beds are from Ballinacorney-bridge above Lough Erne to upper course of the River Larkin.
8. Sligo, December and January, after rivers, March and April. May. May. April and May.	8. Drowned, in February. June. April. April and May.	8. At first week in February when fishing opens. Some are taken first week in May. All gone by end of March. Month of April to 15th May.
9. Angling not prohibited.	9. Prohibited in the Erne only.	9. Angling is not prohibited. Angling is carried on by a very few permitted to fish, but no salmon-try are destroyed.
10. August and September. Angling should cease about the 15th September.	10. End of August discontinued. Proper season in the Erne from first week in middle of September, in the Erne from middle of May to middle of September.	10. Times taken in are show a slight discontinuance in month of August, times in fresh water as early as June, from heavy nature of river-water. Fish are heavy in spring in middle of November. The greatest season for angling is considered fair enough. Anglers have at times till about middle of March.
11. No.	11. In the Erne a great many agents fish are taken by open boats under pretence of taking for pills. Also some fish in October are taken in the same manner.	11. No sport has been discontinued in February as fishing is not carried on till about middle of following month—end of fall. Little or no angling for salmon is carried on in October in this district.
12. Early fish is the best in order.	12. Not aware of any change.	12. No change.
13. None.	13. A good deal of fish was taken. It was complained that a great quantity of fish were taken into the Erne from the Banagher at Mullinacorney.	13. Fish were taken to find its way into the river about first week in August in every year.
14. Decreased.	14. Discontinued.	14. Discontinued. None of any amount for years.
15. Pains in Sligo and Ballinacorney.	15. On the Orlery carries have been lately built across the river at two or three miles, proving a total obstruction to salmon runs again getting up the (formerly) excellent spawning river.	15. One weir at Banagher, and one at Tully, and one mill in the river at Banagher. No fish-takers in any of them. The Banagher passes, by the O. Kelly, about five years ago, but top or one of them is so loaded that fish cannot get up through it, they, however, trying get up in flood times over wings of this weir. The Tully weir cannot be ascended by salmon except in flood times also—it is built some seven or eight years, owned by Mrs. Watt, is a great obstruction to fish ascending at any time.
16. Answered in Query 13.	16. Ballinacorney, Carrick Lough, and Strain Lough, by Lord of Wicks, Donegal, by Lord Arma, Fethlog, by Dr. Shaw—it is now dry and useless.	16. All Banagher and at Tully both existing fish passes are perfect, but during the summer months when the river is very low, I do not consider that any pass or ladder would enable fish to ascend.
17. None.	17. All specified in return of 15th of April last, and no change reported since then.	17. No proper passes in almost any of the rivers. One ladder erected on the Greenstone River at expense of the proprietor, Lord G. A. Hill.
18. Some at Ballinacorney and Collesney.	18. Stated in the before-mentioned report.	18. Yes, at Banagher and Tully gaugings have been erected in head-runs—not to risk same. No apparatus used for them as fish could not ascend by mill-works.
19. None.	19. Do not know of any.	19. At Banagher as well as at Tully mill, there are no gaugings in tail-race, but they are not required. These are the exceptions, many mills being without such.
20. See Appendix.	20. See Appendix.	20. None.
21. Advantageous in all mills.	21. Would be advantageous at all the mills, both at head and tail.	21. See Appendix.
22. None.	22. One drift net was fished first time in the memory of man outside the mouth of the river Erne.	22. None required.
23. Fifty-three.	23. 21d.	23. NE.
24. Twelve and six months.	24. Eight.	24. NE.
25. From 41s to 42 1/2s.	25. Twenty.	25. Two in Loughswilly. Many others are appointed in the district, viz. at Banagher, Greenacree, Lough, Ballymore Bridge, &c.
26. Shortening the angling season, and opening the net fishing earlier in the Slieve river.	26. From 47 to 48.	26. Two by private individuals.
	27. None.	27. Usually by the post.
		28. From 41s to 42 each.
		29. I consider the fish-passes in mill-works most defective, and in some the fish cannot ascend the river except in floods, and even then with difficulty.

Statement of Questions asked to Experts of Conservation.	Returns received from Districts of Conservation.	
	MR. LAWSON.	
1. What is the general state of the Salmon Fisheries in this District?	1. In a very fair state.	
2. Has the take of salmon, throughout the district been more or less productive in 1876 than in 1875, and to what is attributed the increase or decrease?	2. The take in 1876 was not so great as in 1875, but was a fair average of preceding years.	
3. What was the average price obtained for salmon last year by the anglers? (This has no reference to price obtained by the dealers in salmon.) What was the highest price given for salmon last season? What was the lowest price?	3. 2d per lb. 1s. 6d. per lb. 1s. 4d. per lb.	
4. What proportion of the male salmon in your district is exported, and what proportion purchased for home consumption?	4. Nearly all exported.	
5. What has been the success of protection conferred during the present close season of 1876, as compared with preceding seasons of 1875?	5. Slightly increased.	
6. Has the quantity of breeding fish observed in the rivers in your district been greater or less as compared with preceding years, 1875?	6. Greater.	
7. About what period do the salmon commence to spawn in the several rivers in your district? What are the greatest spawning months? and when is spawning worst? and generally where are the most important spawning grounds situated?	7. Commence to spawn in November. Greatest spawning months are December and January. Spawning ends in February. The most important spawning grounds are—Kinnelbeg, Strath, Glenelg, Firth, and Ross.	
8. At what period of the year, in each river in your district, do the first close fish take? When do the close begin to rise? When are the close fish well out of the river? and when does the great bulk of the fry go to sea?	8. In the February of the People in the month of May, and in some of the upper waters, viz. the Firth, Strath, and Firth in the beginning of June. First close caught between the 1st and 15th May. About fish in a well out of the river by the end of March, and the great bulk of the fry go to sea in the month of April.	
9. During the descent of the fry to the sea, is angling prohibited by any of the proprietors of salmon, or is it carried on during those months, and does such destruction of fry take place?	9. There is no prohibition of angling during the time the fry are descending, and a great many are captured by small boys angling.	
10. At what period of the year do the fish begin to be diseased, or to get lousy in running, and what are the general opinions as to the proper season for angling in your district?	10. At the end of August the fish in the People are diseased from lying in the fresh water and mud-water, and fall of spores towards the end of September. The 15th October is the date most people would recommend for the close season for angling in November, and end on the 15th March.	
11. Have you reason to suppose that many good fish have been destroyed by disease in the month of February, and fall fish in the month of October by anglers?	11. In some seasons there is a considerable quantity of good fish are captured by anglers in the month of February, and fall fish in the month of October.	
12. Are you aware of any disease having taken place in regard to the period of the season when the salmon in your district is in best season, whether earlier or later than previous? If so, state particulars.	12. I am not aware of any change.	
13. Are there any pollutions or pollutions matter entering the rivers in your district? If so, state the particulars.	13. Only fish-waste.	
14. Have offences against the Fishery Laws increased or diminished?	14. Less number of offences, but an increase in amount of penalty owing to some cases of illegal fishing in the open season.	
15. Give a list of the mill-races, or dams, or other obstructions to each river in your district, and specify where holders or fish-payers have been built, when, and by whom?	15. The only dam now in the district is at Glen Mill, constructed by the proprietors of the mill.	
16. Have there been any dams or obstructions to the salmon?	16. At Mr. Irvine's weir, at Ballintown on the Finghian River.	
17. Give a list of all the fish-holts or passes built in your district, whether under the provisions of the Fishery Acts, or by the Board of Works or private individuals, and specify each locality?	17. Glen Mill weir on the Finghian River, erected by the proprietors of the mill.	
18. Have gillings been attached to mill-races, or other artificial obstructions, in conformity with the Act in 1876, cap. 21, and, if so, specify the particular cases.	18. In some cases the provisions of the Act have been complied with, and others have not. Examples by the Inspectors, and several mill-owners have promised to erect them in a proper and lawful manner.	
19. State the instances in which the provision has been partially carried out, specifying whether in the head or tail-race?	19. Some mill-owners have erected them on the head, and some on the tail-race, according to the decision of the Inspectors.	
20. State the instances and extent of measures adopted (it will be to prevent the destruction of fish, other than that permitted by the law?)	20. None, except where washing by the mill.	
21. State when and by whom fixed engines were used in 1875?	21. See Appendix.	
22. State any instances where fixed and gill engines, when in both, would be advantageous (specifying which, if needed)?	22. At the Inspectors' meeting in Lonsdalebury, in February, 1875, Messrs. Ballintown, Irvine, and others directed to erect gillings in the tail-race of their mill on the Finghian River, from 1st November till 15th January, and several other cases where the Inspectors have ordered them to be erected.	
23. Can you give a list of the prosecutions instituted by the Commissioners during the year 1875?	23. None.	
24. Are there any new modes of fishing for salmon adopted in your district? If so, describe them, and where used?	24. About 100.	
25. Number of water-bailiffs employed by Commissioners?	25. About sixty by the Lenses of the Irish Society's Fishery in the People.	
26. Number employed in district by private individuals?	26. Generally from November till April; in a few cases the whole year.	
27. For what length of time employed?	27. From £10 to £25.	
28. Rate of wages paid by the Commissioners?	28. The Commissioners would strongly recommend that the close season for angling be extended from 15th October to the 15th March.	
29. Are there any suggestions or general observations with which the Commissioners may be desired to forward the Inspectors, with reference to the Salmon Fisheries in your district?		

### STATEMENTS from Boards of Conservators.

### Resilience derived from Benefits of Democratization

[illegible]

## APPENDIX, No. 18.

APPENDIX,  
Nos. 16 & 18.

## REGULATIONS for the ELECTIONS of CONSERVATORS of FISHERIES, 1870.

## SALMON FISHERIES ACTS (IRELAND),

32 & 35 Vic., c. 92, and the Acts incorporated  
therein.

## NOTICE.

WHEREAS all existing Boards of Conservators will cease in the month of October next, and new Boards are to be elected, We, the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, call the attention of the Boards of Conservators, and those interested in the Fisheries, to the following provisions and regulations in respect to such

## ELECTIONS OF CONSERVATORS OF FISHERIES.

The elections for the district of \_\_\_\_\_ should be held so as to commence on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of October next.

1.—The Board of Conservators shall fix and publish notice of the time and place for the meetings of electors, in each electoral division, for the election of Conservators for the same, and the number of Conservators as already settled to be elected for each electoral division.

2.—Two weeks' notice thereof shall be given by hand-bills and advertisements in two or more newspapers circulating in the district.

3.—The meetings for elections shall commence at the hour named in the notice to be published by the Board of Conservators, and no votes shall be received after three o'clock in the afternoon of the day so fixed.

4.—Every person shall be entitled to vote at such meetings who shall have paid license duty for the current year, within the electoral division for which such meeting is held, and no others.

5.—Such person shall choose a Chairman to preside at such meeting, who shall receive the votes of the electors.

6.—No person shall be eligible for the office of Conservator in any electoral division in which he does not reside or possess real property.

7.—Every person shall produce their licenses for the current year at the time of voting.

8.—Persons entitled as aforesaid to vote at such meetings shall be entitled to have a vote or votes thereat according to the following scale (that is to say) if the license duty paid—

Shall not amount to £2,	One Vote.
Shall amount to £2, and not amount to £3,	Two Votes.
Shall amount to £3,	Three Votes.
Shall exceed £3,	Four Votes.

9.—Persons voting by proxy shall inform upon their licenses the name of the proxy whom they authorize to vote for them, and the said license shall be produced at the time of voting by the said proxy, such proxy being a qualified elector.

10.—The Chairman of such Meetings respectively shall declare the persons who shall have received the greatest number of votes to be the elected Conservators and shall certify under his hand the election of each Conservator, and furnish him with a certificate which shall be sufficient authority for him to act as such Conservator; and shall also, within four days after such election, cause a list of such Conservators, with a statement of the residence and post town of each, to be transmitted to our office, 12, Elv-Place, Dublin, and shall also publish the said list in one or more newspapers circulating in the district.

11.—If in any district one or more persons shall possess a several or exclusive fishery or fisheries therein, as owner, lessee, or occupier, valued under the Acts for the mere official relief of the distillers pay in Ireland at one hundred pounds yearly, or upwards, he or they shall be entitled to sit with the elected Conservators for such district, and shall be deemed ex-officio a Conservator or Conservators for the same, so long as he or they shall possess such fishery or fisheries, and shall have a vote in all matters, and have all the powers and privileges under the Act which the elected Conservators may individually possess; provided always, that when a fishery so rated shall be held by several persons as owners, lessees, or occupiers, no person shall sit and act as a Conservator as aforesaid in respect of such fishery.

12.—Magistrates paying license duty, and being owners of land abutting on rivers or lakes in any district, may act and vote as ex-officio members of any Board of Conservators elected for any such district.

13.—The persons elected, as aforesaid, together with all the said ex-officio Conservators shall conjointly form a Board of Conservators of Fisheries for the District, and shall continue to hold office for three years from the time of their election, when a new Board shall be elected in like manner, and so in like manner at each Triennial Election.

Given under our hands this 18th day of June, 1870.

THOS. F. BRADY.  
JOHN A. BLAKE  
JOE HAYES.

NOTE to § 10.—Forms of Certificates will be furnished by the Inspectors to the different Clerks of the Boards of Conservators.

## APPENDIX, No. 19.

RETURN of FISH conveyed over the Linn of the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company, year ending 31st December, 1870.

Stations.	Salmon and Trout.		White Fish.		Weight.
	Boxes.	Barrels, &c.	Boxes.	Barrels, &c.	
Limerick, . . . . .	1,539	242	452	—	Tons, cwt. qrs. lbs.
Feynec, . . . . .	2,559	—	—	—	
Caher, . . . . .	219	57	—	—	
Clanra, . . . . .	20	—	—	—	
Carvick, . . . . .	—	—	—	—	
Kilshedra, . . . . .	NIL	—	—	—	
	4,337	300	452	—	277 9 2 13



## APPENDIX, No. 19—continued.

APPENDIX,  
No. 19.

RETURNS of FISH conveyed by the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway Company during the year 1870.

	Salmon.	White Fish.
Salmon and Trout, . . . . .	5,549	900
White Fish, . . . . .	3,115	733

RETURNS of FISH conveyed by Irish North-Western Railway Company during the year 1870.

On	Stations.	Total, cwts. qrs. lbs.
W.	Strahane, . . . . .	5 17 0 0
	Portliff, . . . . .	0 7 9 4
	Saint Johnston, . . . . .	0 11 0 2
	Carraig, . . . . .	0 0 1 23
L.	Leekfodlary, . . . . .	11 10 0 0
		12 6 0 1
N.	Clady, . . . . .	0 17 2 0
	Stranorlar, . . . . .	12 10 0 0
		12 13 2 0
G.	Feltrim, . . . . .	1 2 2 0
	Belleek, . . . . .	20 14 2 0
M.	Raflykeson, . . . . .	116 12 2 24
	Handora, . . . . .	8 4 3 3
		127 16 1 27
Total, . . . . .		196 16 0 0

RETURN of FISH conveyed by Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway for year 1870.

Station.	Salmon.		White Fish.		Weight.		
	Boxes.	Packages.	Boxes.	Packages.	Tons.	Cwt.	qrs.
Dunlur, . . . . .	65	4	—	—	7	11	0 24
Casheldellingham, . . . . .	11	243	—	—	0	4	0 0
Dundalk, . . . . .	10	30	—	13	1	14	1 26
					17	14	2 23
Droghda, . . . . .	—	—	{ Remains }		0	0	0 0
			{ 463 }				
Total, . . . . .	85	280	468	23	76	14	2 21

RETURNS of FISH conveyed by the Cork, Brandon, and Kinsale Railway Company, booked at Kinsale Station, for the year ending 31st December, 1870.

Description of Fish.	Total, cwts. qrs. lbs.	Description of Fish.	Total, cwts. qrs. lbs.
Salmon, . . . . .	0 1 0 0	Mackerel, . . . . .	637 18 0 0
Turbot, . . . . .	0 16 3 0	Plaice, . . . . .	0 17 2 0
Haddock, . . . . .	0 14 2 0	Sprat, . . . . .	29 5 2 0
Pollack, . . . . .	0 4 0 0	Sole, . . . . .	0 15 2 0
Hake, . . . . .	75 13 3 0	Breast, . . . . .	13 11 2 0
Pilchard, . . . . .	60 12 0 0	Oyster, . . . . .	0 3 0 0
Herring, . . . . .	10 16 2 0	Halibut, . . . . .	0 6 2 0
Scud, . . . . .	20 2 0 0		
Ling, . . . . .	13 12 0 0	Total, . . . . .	1,515 0 1 0
Cod, . . . . .	5 14 1 0		

RETURN of the WEIGHT of all FRESH FISH conveyed over the Great Southern and Western Railway, and the Cork, Youghal, and Queenstown section, for the year ending 31st December, 1870.

Description of Fish.	Total.	Description of Fish.	Total.
Salmon, . . . . .	358	Fresh-fish, . . . . .	43
Cod, . . . . .	3	Kale, . . . . .	16
Haddock, . . . . .	3	Sprat, . . . . .	8
Herring, . . . . .	267	Fresh Fish, not named, . . . . .	527
Shell-fish, . . . . .	263		
Mackerel, . . . . .	637	Total, . . . . .	1,764
Hake, . . . . .	9		

## APPENDIX, No. 18—continued.

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Dublin by the trains of the Midland Great Western Railway Company of Ireland in year 1870.

Stations	Pike Fish		Carpe Fish		Weight.
	Bacon.	Buckets.	Bacon.	Buckets.	
					Tons cwt. qrs. lbs.
Galway, . . . . .	471	41	—	—	39 16 3 20
Sligo, . . . . .	194	44	—	—	22 0 2 0
Westport, . . . . .	93	54	—	—	11 9 3 0
Athlone, . . . . .	19	101	—	—	9 17 1 0
Ballymore, . . . . .	44	52	—	—	14 17 1 0
Ballina, . . . . .	40	56	—	—	12 1 2 0
Foxford, . . . . .	35	12	—	—	4 3 2 20
Castlbar, . . . . .	48	81	—	—	6 9 0 12
Total, . . . . .	934	453	—	—	122 17 3 24
Galway, . . . . .	—	—	40	4,339	323 16 2 0
Sligo, . . . . .	—	—	10	443	53 1 0 2
Ballymore, . . . . .	—	—	6	38	3 1 2 0
Castlbar, . . . . .	—	—	12	50	2 8 3 2
Total, . . . . .	—	—	68	4,740	312 2 3 4

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway for the year ending 31st December, 1870.

Description of Fish.	Tons.	cwt.	qrs.
Fresh fish, . . . . .	39	10	3
Herrings, . . . . .	915	5	3
Oysters, . . . . .	1,109	7	1
Salmon, . . . . .	10	0	3
Total, . . . . .	2,007	16	2

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the Dublin and Drogheda Railway Company in 1870.

Dates	Salmon and Trout.		White Fish.			Weight.
	Bacon.	Buckets, &c.	Bacon.	Buckets, &c.	Buckets.	
From 1st January to 31st December, 1870, per Goods Train, . . . . .	—	31	1,500	156	1,443	Tons cwt. qrs. lbs. 314 16 0 3
From 1st January to 31st December, 1870, inclusive, per Passenger Train, . . . . .	136	60	—	—	—	10 1 0 0

RETURN of FISH conveyed by the West Cork Railway Company in 1870.

Dates.	Salmon and Trout.		Shell Fish.		
	Pieces.	Buckets, &c.	Bacon.	Buckets, &c.	Buckets.
January, . . . . .	3	3	—	—	11
February, . . . . .	3	6	—	1	23
March, . . . . .	7	17	—	—	—
April, . . . . .	12	11	—	—	1
May, . . . . .	3	2	—	—	—
June, . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—
July, . . . . .	144	54	—	—	—
August, . . . . .	113	20	—	—	—
September, . . . . .	16	3	3	10	7
October, . . . . .	3	2	1	1	—
November, . . . . .	4	2	—	24	2
December, . . . . .	3	4	1	2	5
Total, . . . . .	313	104	5	45	49

RETURN of FISH conveyed from Dublin to Holyhead by the Steamers of the London and North-Western Railway and Steam Packet Company, 1870.

Dates.	Salmon and Trout.		White Fish.	
	Bacon.	Barrels, &c.	Bacon.	Barrels, &c.
January, . . . . .	1	—	575	13
February, . . . . .	84	—	920	4
March, . . . . .	166	—	351	5
April, . . . . .	145	—	552	6
May, . . . . .	27	—	663	1
June, . . . . .	310	—	1,557	—
July, . . . . .	482	—	1,541	2
August, . . . . .	105	—	1,471	6
September, . . . . .	17	—	1,783	7
October, . . . . .	—	—	5,149	84
November, . . . . .	—	—	464	23
December, . . . . .	—	—	459	70
Total, . . . . .	1,407	—	12,551	123

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Bristol by the Steamers of the Bristol General Steam Navigation Company, 1870.

Dates.	Salmon and Trout.		Herrings.	
	Bacon.	Barrels, &c.	Bacon.	Barrels.
June 21, . . . . .	—	—	—	17
July 19, . . . . .	—	—	—	16
" 20, . . . . .	—	—	16	25
Aug. 23, . . . . .	—	—	—	7
Oct. 18, . . . . .	—	—	—	19

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Glasgow by the Steamers of the Glasgow and Dublin Screw Steam Packet Company, in 1870.

Dates.	Salmon and Trout.		Herrings.	
	Bacon.	Barrels, &c.	Bacon.	Barrels.
March 31, . . . . .	—	—	2	—
April 23, . . . . .	—	—	3	—
May 5, . . . . .	—	—	1	5
" 19, . . . . .	—	—	1	—
June 2, . . . . .	—	—	7	—
" 16, . . . . .	—	—	1	—
" 30, . . . . .	—	—	9	—
Nov. 4, . . . . .	—	—	—	10

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Glasgow and Greenock by the Steamers of the Dublin and Glasgow Company, 1870.

Dates.	White Fish.		Herrings.
	Bacon.	Barrels, &c.	Barrels.
January, . . . . .	2	2	2
February, . . . . .	2	2	—
March, . . . . .	11	4	2
April, . . . . .	25	5	1
May, . . . . .	59	2	1
June, . . . . .	13	—	16
October, . . . . .	—	2	502
November, . . . . .	—	—	379
December, . . . . .	—	3	61
	64	22	1,354

## APPENDIX TO THE REPORT OF THE

APPENDIX,  
Nos. 19-21.

## APPENDIX, No. 19—continued.

RETURN of FISH conveyed to Liverpool by the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company's vessels for the year 1870.

Dates.	Salmon.				White Fish.			
	Boxes.	Barrels.	Packages.	Weight.	Boxes.	Barrels.	Packages.	Weight.
				Tons, cwt, qrs, lbs.				Tons, cwt, qrs, lbs.
January, . . .	22	—	—	2 2 2 0	—	—	—	5 16 1 25
February, . . .	72	5	—	7 1 1 15	43	12	—	22 16 1 22
March, . . .	115	7	4	12 7 3 5	183	120	3	40 6 3 7
April, . . .	185	3	5	10 16 8 10	282	16	2	16 4 2 0
May, . . .	260	—	—	37 1 2 29	101	—	—	50 14 2 18
June, . . .	516	2	2	55 13 2 4	424	52	25	43 4 3 15
July, . . .	687	—	—	69 10 2 14	407	44	37	04 17 2 19
August, . . .	199	—	—	17 14 2 18	1,088	32	53	173 10 2 8
September, . . .	19	—	—	0 10 0 14	1,536	8	14	103 14 2 0
October, . . .	—	—	—	—	1,095	5	1	61 2 2 0
November, . . .	—	—	—	—	290	14	3	23 10 2 1
December, . . .	—	—	—	—	162	20	3	—
	2,107	17	14	216 5 8 24	4,022	202	189	638 8 2 1

## APPENDIX, No. 20.

ABSTRACT of the Quantity of SALMON, HERRINGS, MACKEREL, SHELL FISH, FRESH-WATER FISH, and TRAWL FISH, delivered at and sold in Dublin, consigned from the Irish Fisheries in 1870, as far as can be ascertained; with a computation of the value thereof.

Salmon, 2,880 boxes and barrels, 112 lbs. average weight,	at 1s. per lb.,	£ 3,225 0 0
Herrings, 19,920 boxes,	at £1 per barrel,	£ 19,920 0 0
Mackerel, 4,000 boxes and barrels,	at £1 per barrel,	£ 4,000 0 0
Shell Fish (Lobsters, Crabs, Cockles, Shrimps, &c.),	at £2 per package,	£ 5,000 0 0
Trawl Fish (Haddock and Cod), 3,000 packages,	at £1 10s. per package,	£ 3,000 0 0
Trawl Fish, 2,004 hampers, prime,	at £3 per hamper,	£ 6,012 0 0
„ 8,836 hampers, offal,	at £1 per hamper,	£ 8,836 0 0
Total,		£ 63,716 0 0

## APPENDIX, No. 21.

ABSTRACT of the Quantity of SALMON delivered and sold in Billingsgate Market, consigned from the Irish Fisheries in 1870.

2,311 boxes.—Each box weighs, on the average, 120 lbs., which, at the average price of 1s. 4d. per lb., represents, as gross, £73,080 sterling.

ABSTRACT of the Quantity of SALMON, HERRINGS, MACKEREL, and COD, delivered at and sold in the following places, consigned from the Irish Fisheries in 1870, as far as can be ascertained; with a computation of the value thereof.

Places.	Salmon.		Herrings.		Mackerel.		Cod.		Total.
	No. of Boxes.	Value.	No. of Boxes and Barrels.	Value.	No. of Boxes and Barrels.	Value.	No. of Boxes and Barrels.	Value.	
		£		£		£		£	£
Nottingham, . . .	250*	1,750	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,260	150	225	5,275
Wolverhampton, . . .	300*	2,100	2,000	2,000	1,300	2,320	260	390	7,820
Bristol, . . .	850*	4,950	3,000	7,500	2,000	2,600	300	450	14,400
Sheffield, . . .	850*	5,950	4,000	12,000	2,000	2,700	260	390	21,400
Leeds, . . .	1,000*	7,000	8,000	12,000	2,900	3,600	300	450	23,000
Birmingham, . . .	2,000*	14,000	12,000	18,000	4,000	6,000	800	1,200	29,000
Manchester, . . .	3,800†	24,800	15,000	22,000	6,000	9,000	1,000	2,250	67,650
Liverpool, . . .	—	—	20,000	30,000	8,500	17,000	2,000	3,000	—
Billingsgate Market, . . .	—	—	22,520	46,272	12,310	55,802	450	1,000	75,072

\* At 67 per box.

† The average price Irish Herrings realized during the season was about 43 1/2d. per box. They arrive usually before the English herring opens and sets high in this market. The same observation applies to other English markets.

RETURN of SALMON consigned to and sold in Billingsgate Market, for 1869 and 1870.

	1869.	1870.
Scottish, . . .	25,474	20,649
Irish, . . .	8,900	8,211
Dutch, . . .	437	456
Norwegian, . . .	696	852
English and Welsh, . . .	1,843	3,120
Total,	32,450	34,687

## APPENDIX No. 22.

APPENDIX,  
No. 22.

DIGEST of the PRINCIPAL SECTIONS in the ACTS of PARLIAMENT relating to the IRISH FISHERIES, with Appendices. Compiled by THOMAS FRANCIS BRADY, Inspector of Irish Fisheries.

5 & 6 Vic., c. 106; 7 & 8 Vic., c. 108; 8 & 9 Vic., c. 108; 9 & 10 Vic., c. 114; 11 & 12 Vic., c. 92; 13 & 14 Vic., c. 88; 24 & 25 Vic., c. 96; 24 Vic., c. 10; 26 & 27 Vic., c. 114; 32 Vic., c. 9; 32 & 33 Vic., c. 92; and 33 & 34 Vic., c. 33.

THE following extracts from the Acts of Parliament in force in Ireland, for the regulation and protection of the Fisheries, are published chiefly for the guidance of Persons empowered to enforce the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, and with the view of pointing out the particular powers they possess under the Statutes, which being extensive, should, at all times, be carried out temperately, yet firmly and strictly.

There are some provisions referred to applying to the Fresh Water portions of Rivers and Lakes which do not properly come under the cognizance of the Coast Guard. They should confine their duties exclusively to the enforcement of the Laws in the Sea, Sea Coast, and Tidal Waters of Rivers.

Particular attention should be paid to the enforcement of a strict observance of the CLOSE SEASONS, both ANNUAL and WEEKLY, amongst all classes of Fishermen.

T. F. B.

Leamington, 1875.

NOTE.—In case of seizure of any Net or other Engine by any person duly authorized to seize same, care should be taken that such Net or other Engine should be brought before the Magistrate at the next sitting or the Petty Sessions Court, as directed by the 11th section of the 5th & 6th Vic., c. 106—see No. 68.

No power under the Fishery Laws to seize Boats, save only on special license against Annual or Weekly Close Seasons—see Nos. 10 & 30.

No power to seize Fish caught during Weekly Close Seasons. This power is confined to the Annual Close Season.

No power to seize Black, Peel, or Unclean Fish during the Open Season.

No power to Arrest save in cases pointed out by Nos. 5 & 6.

## COAST GUARD, CONSTABLES, POWERS OF, &amp;c.

1. It shall be lawful for such Officers and Petty Officers belonging to the Cruisers of Her Majesty's Navy, and for such Officers and Men of the Coast Guard Stations as shall be thereto authorized by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs, at such times and in all such places, and subject to such directions and regulations as the said Commissioners of Customs shall from time to time think fit to prescribe, to go on board any Vessel employed in Fishing and examine the certificate of Registry and nets of such Vessel, and whether the regulations of Act have been complied with, and whether the Master and other Persons on board such Vessel are carrying on the said Fishery in the manner required by law, and to seize any illegal Nets or Engines, or any Nets or Engines used contrary to the Provisions of Act, or to any of the Orders, Regulations, or Bye-laws; and lawful for the Officers and Men employed in the Coast Guard Service in Ireland to execute for the purposes of Act on Sea and on Land the Warrants of any Justice as fully and effectually as any person authorized and empowered to execute Warrants of any Justice in Ireland, may now execute the same on Land within their respective Districts; and to do all such other acts on Sea or on Land in relation to the preservation of peace among Persons engaged in fishing, and the enforcement of the Provisions of Act as any Constable may lawfully do within his jurisdiction.—See also Nos. 32 and 35.

NOTE.—The Coast Guard should confine themselves to the enforcement of the Law in the Sea, Sea Coast, and Tidal Waters of Rivers, and should not incur any expense, unless in cases of emergency, without the sanction of the Inspector of Irish Fisheries. All accounts of the expenses incurred should be forwarded for payment as soon as possible through the District Captain, to the Assistant-General of the Navy, and, if correct and duly authenticated, will be paid.

2. The enforcement and observance of the Annual Close Seasons for Salmon, Trout, Eel, and Oyster Fisheries respectively; the free passage of Fish during each Annual Close Season, and requiring for that purpose the making and maintaining of openings and removal of obstructions—the Weekly Close Seasons for Salmon and Trout—the prohibition of taking, selling, purchasing, or having in possession the Spawn, Smelta, or Fry of Salmon, or Eels, or wilfully obstructing the passage of such, or injuring or disturbing the Spawn or Fry, or any Spawning Bed, Bank or Shallow where same may be, or wilfully taking, killing, destroying, exposing to sale, or having in possession any red, black, foul, unclean, or unseasonable Salmon or Trout, or placing, laying, setting, or drawing any net, gill, creel, or other Engine or Device whatsoever (save and except Red and Line only), in any sea, gulf, creek, or in any Works appertaining to any Mill or Factory, or in any Waterway Mill-pond, or Mill-dam, or in any Works appertaining to any Mill or Factory, or in any Waterway courses leading the Water to or from such Mill or Factory for the purpose of taking or obstructing Salmon or other Fish, or the Fry thereof; or the taking any Salmon, or Trout, or Fry thereof, or spent Salmon in any Eel-weir; or having or using between sunset and sunrise any light or fire, spear, gaff, strokhead, or other such instrument, with intent to take Salmon or other Fish in or on the Banks of any Lake or River, or chasing, injuring, or disturbing Spawning Fish, or Fish on Spawning Beds, or attempting to catch Fish in such places (except with Rod and Line only within the lawful period), or damming, or tearing, or emptying any River or Mill-race, for the purpose of taking or destroying any Salmon, or Trout, or the Fry thereof.—See also 32 and 35.

For Seasons for Salmon and Trout—see Appendix.

For Seasons for Oyster Fisheries—see Special Book of Instructions on the subject.

3. Every Water Bailiff shall be empowered to exercise the power and authorities of a Constable for the enforcement of the provisions of Act, and shall be at liberty, at all times and seasons, without any let or hindrance whatsoever, to enter into and pass through or along the banks or borders of any

Officers and Men of Her Majesty's Cruisers, and Officers and Men of Coast Guard Service empowered to enforce Provisions of Act. 5 & 6 V., c. 106, s. 11.

Coast Guard empowered to act as Constables.

Coast Guard special powers. Expenses incurred.

Powers of Constables, 7 & 8 V., c. 108, s. 1.

Powers of Water Bailiffs. 5 & 6 V., c. 106, s. 11.

Arrested,  
Sec. 23.

Lakes or Rivers, frequented by Salmon or Trout, or of the Tributaries thereof, for the protection of the Fisheries whereof he shall be so appointed, and with Boats or otherwise to enter upon all and every such Lakes or Rivers, and to enter upon and examine all Weirs, sluices, Mill-dams, Mill-moors, and Watercourses, communicating therewith, and to pass along the same, and to enter any boat or boats engaged in fishing, and to examine all standing, floating, or other Nets whatsoever, and to seize all illegal Nets, Engines, Instruments, and Devices whatsoever, and all and every other Nets, Engines, and Instruments whatsoever, when used illegally, and to do all such other acts and things as he shall be required to do; and the production of his Certificate of Appointment shall be sufficient Warrant for such Water Bailiff so acting in any of the cases aforesaid. Provided always that nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize any such Water Bailiff to enter any Garden enclosed with a Wall or Paling, or any Dwelling-house, or the curtilage thereof (except where the ordinary Road or Passage to any Weir, Dam or Dyke shall be through any such Garden or curtilage as aforesaid), save when thereunto authorized by the Warrant of a Justice of the Peace as hereinafter provided.—See also 85.

Justice may  
grant a Warrant to enter  
enclosed  
Fields.  
5 & 6 V. c.  
106, s. 88.

4. It shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace, upon information on oath, that there is probable cause to suspect any breach of the provisions of this Act to be committed within any of the before-mentioned Grounds and Premises, by Warrant under his Hand and Seal, to authorize and empower by name any Water Bailiff to enter the said excepted Premises for the purpose of detecting such Offence, at such time or times, in the Day or Night, as in such Warrant may be mentioned. Provided that no such Warrant shall continue in force for more than One Week from the date thereof.

Offender may  
be apprehended  
if they refuse to  
tell their Name.  
5 & 6 V. c.  
106, s. 87.

5. When any Person shall be found at Sea, or on Rivers, Lakes, or other Waters, or on Land, offending against any of the Provisions of Act, by the Use of any illegal Net, Engine, or Device whatsoever, for the taking of Fish, or by the use of any Net, Engine, or Device prohibited at such time, or in any other Manner, it shall be lawful for any Officer or Person herein-before empowered to enforce the Provisions of Act, or for any Person interested in the Fishery in which such illegal net may be committed, to require the Person so found offending forthwith to desist from such Offence, and also to tell his Christian Name, Surname, and Place of Abode; and in case such Person shall, after being so required, refuse to tell his real Name or Place of Abode, or shall give such a general Description of his Place of Abode as shall be illusory, for the purpose of Discovery, or shall wilfully continue such Offence, it shall be lawful for the Officer or Person so requiring as aforesaid, and also for any Person acting by his Order and in his Aid, to apprehend such Offender, and to convey him or cause him to be conveyed, as soon as conveniently may be, before a Justice of the Peace, to be dealt with according to Law. Provided always, that no Person so apprehended shall, on any pretence whatsoever, be detained for a longer period than Twenty-four Hours from the time of his Apprehension before he shall be brought before some Justice of the Peace; and that if he cannot, on account of the Absence or Distance of the Residence of any such Justice of the Peace, or owing to any other reasonable Cause, be brought before a Justice of the Peace within such Twelve Hours as aforesaid, then the Person so apprehended shall be discharged, but may, nevertheless, be proceeded against for his Offence by Summons or Warrant, as if no such Apprehension had taken place.

Not not to be  
detained in  
Custody longer  
than 24 hours.

Penalty on  
Persons using  
Violence.  
5 & 6 V. c.  
106, s. 88.

6. Where any Persons, to the number of Three or more together, shall be found by any Water Bailiff or Peace Officer, by Violence, Intimidation or Menace, impeding or obstructing, or attempting to impede or obstruct, any other Person or Persons in the lawful prosecution of any Fishery, it shall be lawful for such Water Bailiff or Peace Officer so requiring, and also for any Person acting by his Order or in his Aid, to apprehend such Offenders, and to convey them before a Justice of the Peace, to be dealt with according to Law; and every Person so offending by such Violence, Intimidation, or Menace as aforesaid, and every Person then and there aiding or abetting such Offender, shall, upon being convicted thereof, forfeit, and pay for every such Offence such Penalty, not exceeding Twenty Pounds, as to the convicting Justice shall seem meet, together with the Costs of the conviction, which said Penalty shall be in addition to and independent of any other Penalty to which any such Person may be liable for any other Offence against Act.

#### ASSAULTING OR RESISTING.

Penalty on  
persons so  
resisting or  
obstructing.  
5 & 6 V. c.  
106, s. 89.

7. If any Person shall assault, resist, or obstruct any of the Commissioners, or any Person acting by their authority, or any Officer of Her Majesty's Navy or Coast Guard, or any Person acting under him, or them, or any Water Bailiff in the execution of any of the Powers conferred on him by Act, or by any Rule, Order, or Bye-law to be made in pursuance of Act, or if the Master of any Fishing Vessel shall refuse to produce his Certificate of Registry when thereunto required, every Person so offending shall for every such Offence forfeit and pay any Sum not exceeding Ten Pounds.

Penalty for  
resisting  
any Person  
acting in  
a legal manner.  
5 & 6 V. c.  
106, s. 89.

8. If any Person shall resist or obstruct any Persons lawfully engaged in Fishing, or proceeding to Fish, or in returning from Fishing, or shall wilfully and maliciously place any Net or other Engine with the intent and design to prevent Fish from entering the Nets of Persons set or placed in a legal manner, he shall for every such Offence, pay a Penalty not exceeding Five Pounds; and every Net or other Engine so placed shall be forfeited.

#### BALLAST.

Discharging  
Ballast in  
any place  
where.  
5 & 6 V. c.  
106, s. 90.

9. No Person shall throw out, or unlade, from any Vessel the Ballast thereof, or any part thereof, within any Estuary, Harbour, or Place, unless where the same may be allowed by the Commissioners, or by the Local Regulations of such Harbour or Place—Penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds.

## BYE-LAWS.

Appendix,  
No. 22.

10. Copies of Bye-Laws obtained from the Office of Clerk of the Peace, or Clerk of Petty Sessions, and certified by him to be true copies, are legal evidence of the existence of such Bye-Laws, and the due publication thereof.—See Abstract of Bye-Laws in Appendix.

Enclaves of,  
3 & 4 V. c.  
106, no. 23.

## CLOSE SEASONS.

11. For Annual Close Seasons in the different Districts in Ireland—see Appendix.

12. The Close Season for Trout fixed to be the same as that for Salmon Fishing.—See Appendix.

For Trout,  
15 & 16 V. c.  
88, s. 15.

Notes.—By 21st Section of 35th and 37th Vic., cap. 114, the Annual Close Season shall not comprise fewer than 168 days in each Fishery.

13. Annual Close Season for Angling with Single Rod and Line was fixed by 23rd section 35th and 37th Vic., c. 114, to be uniform over Ireland from 1st November to 1st February. This Season has since been changed in some Districts.—See Appendix.

Notes.—The Inspectors of Irish Fisheries are now empowered to alter Close Seasons for Angling, under 23rd and 35th Vic., cap. 92, no. 15.—For the changes made see Appendix.

14. Any Person taking or fishing for, or aiding or assisting in taking or fishing for Salmon or Trout during the Close Season, is liable to a Penalty of any sum not exceeding Ten Pounds for every such Offence, and Forfeiture of Fish and Engine by which the same may have been taken. And any Person buying, selling, or exposing for Sale, or having in his possession any Salmon or Trout, or any part thereof, so caught in the Close Time, shall forfeit such Fish and a Sum not exceeding Two Pounds for each fish; and having in possession shall be *prima facie* evidence of the fish having been caught in Close Season. And any Person placing or hanging any Coghill, or Eel Net, or Basket, or other Fixed modes of catching fish in the Eyes, Gaps, or Shroves of Eel or other Weirs, within prohibited periods, shall be liable to a penalty of Ten Pounds, and forfeiture of such Net, &c., and proof that such person is the occupier of Weir shall be *prima facie* evidence that such Nets were set by him.—Not liable to any penalty on account of using Eel Nets in the Eyes or in Gaps of Weirs, if only hung in four-fifths in number of the Eyes or Gaps of such Weir. And any Person dredging for, taking, catching, or destroying, having in his possession, selling, or buying Oysters or Oyster Brood within the Close Season for Oysters, shall forfeit such Oysters, and pay a sum not exceeding Five Pounds for each Offence. See also Nos. 18 and 21. Minimum of Penalties in any of the foregoing cases Ten Shillings.

Fishing for  
Salmon or  
Trout in Close  
Season.  
5 & 4 V. c.  
106, s. 25.Having in  
possession.  
15 & 16 V. c.  
88, s. 15.5 & 4 V. c.  
106, s. 25.Sec. 27.  
Appendix.  
Oysters.  
11 & 12 V. c.  
95, s. 13.

15. Nothing shall apply to any person who shall catch, or have in his possession Salmon or Trout for the purpose of Artificial Propagation, or other scientific purposes.

Exception for  
Scientific  
Purposes.  
26 & 27 V. c.  
114, s. 22.

16. If it be proved to the satisfaction of the Justices that any Boat, Cut, or Curragh, found on or near Waters frequented by Salmon or Trout, has been used for the capture of Salmon or Trout during any part of the Annual or Weekly Close Time, the persons who shall be proved to have used such Boat, Cut, or Curragh for the capture of Salmon or Trout during the Annual or Weekly Close Time, shall for the first offence be subject to a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds—and for second or any subsequent offences in addition to penalty, Boat, Cut, or Curragh may be seized and Forfeited. Boat not to be Forfeited, if used by some person other than the Owner, and the Owner proves it was so used without his knowledge or consent.

Forfeiture of  
Boat in illegal  
Fishing.  
26 & 27 V. c.  
114, s. 18.

Notes.—Boat also liable to Forfeiture for being used in Fishing for Salmon or Trout in Fresh Water between Eight o'clock Evening and Six o'clock Morning, except in the case of the same may have been used before 1864, within limits of a Several Fishery next above Tidal River, and both sides Coast or Charter, or by licensed weir.—See No. 17.—Salmon Rivers.

26 & 27 V. c.  
114, s. 24.

17. Any person in whose possession any part or portion of a Salmon or Trout shall be found or exposed for sale during the Close Season liable to penalty not less than Ten Shillings and not exceeding Two Pounds for each such Fish; and all persons empowered to enforce the provisions of Act, are authorized to seize all such Salmon or Trout, or any such portion thereof, when found in possession of any person, or exposed for sale during the Close Season. (See also No. 14.)

Holding in  
possession part  
of a Salmon or  
Trout during  
Close Season.  
15 & 16 V. c.  
88, s. 15.21 & 13 V. c.  
22, s. 42.All Machinery,  
Sticks,  
and Tackling  
for the taking  
of Salmon, &c.  
in Salmon  
Weirs, or  
other fixed  
Engines, shall  
be wholly re-  
moved during  
Close Season.  
5 & 4 V. c.  
106, s. 27.Penalty for  
Seizure.  
Proviso.

18. During the Close Season for Salmon every Occupier or Farmer of any Fishery shall remove and carry away or cause to be removed and carried away, from such Fishery, and the Weirs, Dikes, and Dams connected therewith, and from the River or Stream in which such Weirs, Dikes, or Dams are placed, and from the Landing Places adjoining thereto all and every Engine, Spear, Hand Net, or other Net, Inscale, Hooks, and Ruffs of all Cruives, Boxes, or Cribbs, used for the purpose of taking or killing Salmon, and the tops of such Cruives, Boxes, or Cribbs, and all Planks and temporary Engines and Fixtures used and required for the fishing of the same; and that all Planks and every Obstruction to the free Passage of the Fish in and through each and every such Cruive, Crib, or Box, be wholly removed and carried away, within Thirty-six Hours after the Expiration of the Open Season, and shall not be again placed or allowed to be placed or to remain therein until within Thirty-six Hours of the commencement of such Open Season; and in case any such Occupier or Farmer shall omit or neglect so to remove all and every such Net, Engine, or other Tackle, and every Contrivance or Obstruction as aforesaid, he shall forfeit all such Nets, Engines, or other Tackle or Contrivance as aforesaid, and shall for every such Offence forfeit and pay a Sum not exceeding Fifty Pounds, and shall also for every Day during which he shall suffer such Obstacles and other Things to remain and be unremoved beyond the time proscribed by Act, pay a Sum not exceeding Five Pounds: Provided always, that nothing shall be construed to render liable to

ARMED,  
No. 22,  
Scales,  
Stems of  
Weathers, &c.  
Eds.

6 & 9 V. c.  
106, & 55.

All Bag, Sole,  
Fly, or Snake  
Nets and  
other Engines  
for catching  
Salmon in  
the Tuleway  
shall be re-  
moved during  
Close Season.  
5 & 6 V. c.  
105, & 28.

Forfeiture.

Penalty.

Stems of  
Weather.

Nets to be re-  
moved, &c.  
12 & 14 V. c.  
98, & 24.  
5 & 6 V. c.  
106, & 28.

Fixed Engines  
for Eel and  
to be set between  
10th January  
and 1st July.  
5 & 6 V. c.  
106, & 32.

a. 77.

Angling.  
5 & 6 V. c.  
106, & 28.

any Penalty any person who shall be prevented by Floods, Storm, or Stress of Weather from removing any such Net, Engine, or Tackle during the continuance of such prevention; and provided also that the Proprietor or Farmer of any Salmon Weir, now legally entitled by Patent, Charter, or otherwise, to a Right of Fishing for Eels in such Weir, and who has exercised such Right previous to the passing of Act (1842), shall not be liable to any Penalty on account of his placing, hanging, or using Coghill or Eel Nets or Baskets in the Eyes or Gaps of such Weir, if such Coghill or Eel Nets or Baskets be only used in conformity with the provisions of Act, and be only hung in Four or fifths in Number of the Eyes or Gaps of such Weir, and the other One-fifth of such Eyes or Gaps, in addition to the Queen's or Free Pass, be kept open and unobstructed for the free Passage of all kinds of Fish; and provided also, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to exempt such Proprietor or Farmer from Liability to the Penalties by Act directed in case any Salmon or Trout shall be killed, taken, or caught in such Weir, during Close Season, or in case he shall not or keep open and unobstructed, according to the provisions of Act, One-fifth in Number, as aforesaid, of the Eyes or Gaps of the said Weir. The Inasles of every Box, Crib, or Craive shall be wholly taken out during the Close Season, so that the space within the Box shall present no obstruction or obstacle whatever to Salmon passing through such Box, &c.

19 During the Close Season for Salmon, every Proprietor, Lessee, or other Person who shall be engaged in fishing for Salmon by means of Fixed Engines, shall remove and carry away, or cause to be removed and carried away, from the Poles or Fixtures to which they shall be attached, all Sole Nets, Bag Nets, Sole Nets, Fly Nets, or other Devices or Engines used for the purpose of taking Salmon, except where such Nets, Devices, or Engines shall be formed of Wood, Iron, Copper, or other rigid Substance, in which case a clear Opening of Four Feet in width shall be made and maintained in and completely through the Pouches, Traps, or Chambers, of all such Nets, Devices or Engines, from the Top to the Bottom of such Pouches, Traps, or Chambers, and in the Eyes of Flood and Ebb Weirs, commonly called Head Weirs, so as to allow the free passage of Salmon and other Fish through the same, and effectually to prevent the catching or taking of any Fish therein; and in case any such person shall omit or neglect to remove or carry away all such Nets and Engines, or, as the case may be, to make and maintain free from all Obstruction such Openings as aforesaid, during the Times aforesaid, he shall forfeit all such Nets or Engines, and shall also pay a sum not exceeding Fifty Pounds, and shall also for every Day during which such Nets or Engines shall remain and be unremoved beyond the period prescribed by Act, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding Five Pounds: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to render liable to any Penalty any Person who shall be prevented by Storm or Stress of Weather from removing such Nets or Engines, or making such Openings as aforesaid, during the continuance of such prevention.

20 Every Proprietor, Lessee, or other Person who shall be engaged in Fishing for Salmon by means of Nets of any kind, shall remove and carry them away during the Yearly Close Season under a penalty of not less than Two Pounds and Forfeiture of Nets. Penalty for fishing with any Nets whatever except Eel Nets, in Inland Waters during the Salmon Close Season, Ten Pounds.

21 Not lawful for any person between the 10th day of January, and 1st day of July (except in such places where the Season may have been altered), to hang or fix any Coghill, Eel or other Net or Basket, or Basket-work, in the Eye, Gap, or Sluice of any Eel or other Weir in any River, or to make use of any other Fixed Engine for taking Eels—or between the 1st July and 10th January, to keep or leave such Net, Basket, or other Engine, Set or in the Water in the Eye, Gaps or Sluices of such Eel or other Weir between Sunrise and Sunset; and taking, or suffering to be taken, in any Eel Weir any Salmon, or Trout, or Fry thereof—penalty, Ten Pounds.—For Seasons for fishing for Eels with fixed Nets, see Appendix.

22 Any person Angling for Salmon or Trout during Close Season liable to penalty not exceeding Five Pounds.

NOTE.—Power in certain persons to Open Passage Sluice during Close Season.—See 5 & 6 V. c. 106, & 19. No. 22.

#### CLOSE TIME—WEEKLY.

Weekly.  
20 & 27 V. c.  
114, & 20.

23 Weekly Close Time, between Six of the Clock on Saturday Morning, and Six of the Clock on Monday Morning.

5 & 6 V. c.  
106, & 43. 66.  
13 & 14 V. c.  
98, & 25.  
5 & 6 V. c.  
106, & 28.

24 No person shall Lay, Draw, or Fish with any Nets whatever for Salmon or Trout, or take any Salmon or Trout in any Crib, Box, Craive, Bye, or Gap, in any Salmon, Eel, or other Weir, or in Fresh Water portions of Rivers use any Net whatever for any kind of Fish (except Nets for taking Eels) during the Weekly Close Season.—See 27 & 28.

25 All Fishing for Salmon and Trout, save with Single Rod and Line excepted, prohibited during Weekly Close Season.

Weekly  
4 Years.  
5 & 6 V. c.  
106, & 40.

26 During such time in each Stake, Flood, Ebb, or Head Weir and Stake Net, a clear opening of at least Four Feet in width shall be made, and kept from Obstruction in the Pouches, Traps, Chambers, or Eyes of the same from Bottoms to Top thereof, so as effectually to allow of the free passage of Salmon and other Fish, and the Netting of the Leader of every Bag, Fly, Sole, or other Fixed Net shall be raised and kept out of the water; and in all Rivers, Lakes and Tuleways, all other Nets and Baskets whatsoever, except those used for the taking of Eels, shall be wholly removed



and taken out of the water for the space of time above-mentioned; and the Inssides or Gates, and Rails, or Framework of all such Cribs, Boxes, or Ceuives, for the catching of Salmon, &c., shall be removed out of, or opened in such Cribs, &c., in every Salmon and other Weir wherein Salmon may be caught, in such a manner that a clear opening of not less than Four Feet in width from the Bottom to the Top shall be left therein, and a free, direct, and uninterrupted space or opening of said width shall be effectually secured for the passage of Fish of all kinds, both up and down through such Cribs, &c.—See also 5 & 6 V. c. 100, s. 53, No. 53.

Amount.  
No. 53.  
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27. Penalty for non-observance, or for using any means or device to prevent the Free Passage, or Frightening or Scaring, or attempting to Frighten or Scare any Salmon from passing, or taking any Salmon during the time specified—not less than Ten Pounds, and not exceeding Fifty Pounds: Provided such person shall not be prevented by Floods, Storm, or Stress of Weather from removing such Ladders, or making such Openings. See also 28.

Penalty for non-observance.  
10 & 14 V. c.  
85, s. 46.

28. In addition to the Penalty provided by the Salmon Fishery Acts, any Net or other instrument, or the Inssides or Gates and Rails of any Crib, Box, or Crivve used between the times aforesaid, shall be Forfeited; and also when any Salmon or Trout is taken at any Fishing Weir during the times aforesaid, or when any Box is left unopened or not in conformity with the Acts, the Penalty shall be payable in respect of each Box or Crib, &c., in which any fish is so illegally taken, or which is left unopened or not in conformity with Acts.

Further Penalty by  
20 & 27 V. c.  
114, s. 20.

29. Any person Scaring, Impeding, or Obstructing the Free passage of Salmon or Trout during the Times aforesaid, shall incur a Penalty not less than Two Pounds, and not exceeding Ten Pounds, with Forfeiture of any Fish taken by him, and any Net or Instrument used by him.

Scaring or obstructing  
Fish during  
Weekly  
Close Season.  
20 & 27 V. c.  
114, s. 25.  
Forfeiture of  
Fish or other  
Fishing.  
20 & 27 V. c.  
114, sec. 19.

This Section does not apply to any Person who takes Fish legally by the Single Rod and Line, during the Weekly Close Season.

30. If it be proved to the satisfaction of the Justices that any Boat, Cot, or Carragh found on or near Waters frequented by Salmon or Trout, has been used for the Capture of Salmon or Trout during any part of the Annual or Weekly Close Time, the person who shall be proved to have used such Boat, Cot, or Carragh for the Capture of Salmon or Trout, during the Annual or Weekly Close Time, shall for the first Offence be subject to a Penalty not exceeding Five Pounds, and for second or any subsequent Offence in addition to Penalty, Boat, Cot or Carragh, may be seized and forfeited.—See also No. 16.

31. During the Weekly Close Season, the sluices which admit the water to the wheels of all Mills or Factories and all Waste Gates shall at all seasons of the Year be kept shut for twenty-four consecutive hours in each week, between six o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and six o'clock on Monday morning, so that the water may be allowed to flow freely through any existing Gap in such Weir, or any Fish Passage formed therein, or where no Gap or Fish Pass, through the waste gate on the up-stream side of the wheel sluices of such mill, and the Waste Gates shall in such latter case be kept open. See 13 and 14 V. c. 88, s. 39—and 5 & 6 V. c. 100, s. 63.—See also 41, 42, 43.

Sluices of  
Mills to be  
kept shut, &c.  
5 & 6 V. c.  
105, s. 69  
and 13 & 14 V.  
c. 88, s. 39.

32. It shall be lawful for Constabulary and Coast Guard, and any person acting under authority of the Commissioners (now Inspectors), when and as often as they or any of them shall, in any Fishing Weir, Net, or Contrivance, during the Weekly or other Close Season, find any Passage shut, closed, or obstructed, or during such Close Time in any place find any Net or other Contrivance placed or used where the same are now by Law, or may be prohibited by the Commissioners, or shall at any time find any Obstruction in the Queen's Share or Free Gap, through or over any Fishing or other Weir, or in the Sluice Passages appertenant to any Mill or Factory, at any time when the Sluice Gate of same shall be open, then and so often to Open such Passages and remove all such Obstructions, doing no unnecessary damage; and to seize and remove all Nets and parts of Nets which may be found so placed or used contrary to Provisions of Act. Nothing to exempt any person from the Penalties and Forfeitures prescribed by Act, in respect to any of the matters aforesaid—not liable for any damage caused by Opening such Passage, or removal of Nets or Obstructions.

Constabulary  
and Coast  
Guard  
empowered  
to open pas-  
sages during  
Close Season.  
5 & 6 V. c.  
105, s. 10.

#### COMPLAINTS.

33. All Offences against Act, or any By-law, &c., may be determined on in a summary way by one or more Justices, on the complaint, verbal or otherwise, of any person.

Offices.  
5 & 6 V. c.  
105, s. 84.

#### EEL FIXTURES.

See Nos. 14, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 26, 63, 71, 75, 76, 95.

#### ENTERING LANDS.

34. If any person or persons shall enter upon any Lands or Premises, for the purpose or under the pretence of fishing or angling in any Lake, River, Stream, Pond, or Water, without Authority in Writing, from the Proprietor or Occupier of such Lands or Premises, every such person shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding the sum of Two Pounds for every such Offence.

Penalty on  
Persons en-  
tering Lands  
without per-  
mission.  
5 & 6 V. c.  
105, s. 71.

See also "Private Waters."

## FISHING NEAR MOUTH OF RIVERS.

APPEAL,  
No. 52.

Fixed Nets not  
to be placed in  
Narrow  
Channels.  
5 & 6 V. c.  
106, s. 22.

Or within One  
Mile of Mouth  
of River; &c.  
&c.

Stretching  
Nets across  
mouth of  
river, &c.  
5 & 6 V. c.  
106, s. 23.  
5 & 6 V. c.  
106, s. 24.  
5 & 6 V. c.  
106, s. 25.

Or so as to be  
injurious to  
free passage  
of Fish.  
12 & 14 V. c.  
98, s. 44.

Prohibition  
of Bag Nets in  
certain places.  
95 & 97 V. c.  
114, s. 3.

Penalty.  
20 & 21 V. c.  
114, s. 3.

Fish Passage.  
5 & 6 V. c.  
106, s. 22.

Existing  
Weirs.  
5 & 6 V. c.  
106, s. 23.

Penalty.

Further  
provisions.  
12 & 14 V. c.  
98, s. 29.

During  
Weekly Close  
Season.  
5 & 6 V. c.  
106, s. 25.

Fishing at  
or near Fish  
Passage.

35. Not lawful for any Person, save the Proprietor of a Several Fishery in the whole of the Estuary and River, to erect any Fixed Net in such part of any Estuary, or Tidal part of any River frequented by Salmon, where the breadth of the Channel at Low Water of Ordinary Spring Tides is less than Three Quarters of a Mile Statute Measure; unless in cases where the Engine was erected for Twenty Years previous to 1842, or for Ten Years within the limits of a Several Fishery; and not lawful for any Person, save the Proprietor of a Several Fishery within the limits thereof, to erect any Fixed Net within One Mile of the Mouth of any River frequented by Salmon, where the breadth of such Mouth is less than Half a Mile at Low Water of Ordinary Spring Tides. Penalty, not exceeding Thirty Pounds, and forfeiture of Net.

36. Not lawful for any person, save and except the Proprietor of a Several Fishery in the whole of a river and its tributaries, to shoot, draw, or stretch Nets entirely across the Mouth or across any other part of any River. Penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds. Nor lawful for any person, save and except the Proprietor of a Several Fishery, within the limits thereof at any time to use Nets for taking Salmon at the Mouth of any River where the Breadth of such Mouth shall not exceed Quarter of a mile Statute Measure; or within Half-a-mile from the mouth of any River, such Mouth to be defined by the Commissioners. Penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds, nor less than One Pound, and a further Penalty of Five Shillings for every Fish taken, and forfeiture of Net.

37. Not lawful for any person, save the Proprietor of a Several Fishery in the whole of a River and its Tributaries to Shoot, Draw, Stretch, or use Nets at the Mouth, or any other part of any River in such wise as in the judgment of the Commissioners to be injurious to the Free Passage of Fish, and which they shall have prohibited by Bye-Law. Penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds, nor less than One Pound, and a further Penalty of Five Shillings for every Fish taken; and forfeiture of Net.

Notes.—For Mouth of River defined—see Appendix.

38. No Bag Net shall be placed or allowed to continue in any River, or the Estuary of any River, in such River or Estuary has been defined by the Commissioners, or shall be defined by the Commissioners, or within a distance of less than Three Statute Miles from the Mouth of any River, as defined. But where Owner of Bag Net within Three Miles of the Mouth of any River, has the exclusive right of catching Salmon in the whole of such River, and all Tributary Rivers and Lakes on its course, foregoing Provision as to Three Miles shall not apply.

39. Any Bag Net placed in contravention of foregoing Provision may be taken possession of and destroyed, and any Salmon taken therewith shall be forfeited.—Penalty not less than Five Pounds, and not exceeding Twenty Pounds for every Day Bag Net so placed.

## FISH PASSAGES.

40. All Dams, Weirs, Dykes, or other Erections which shall after the passing of Act (1842), be placed in or across any River frequented by Salmon, shall be so built as to permit the free run or migration of Salmon and other Fish at all periods of the year, and at the expense of person forming such Weir, &c., and in such manner as the Commissioners shall approve.

41. In all Weirs, Dams, or Dykes at present (1842) erected in or across such Rivers, lawful for the Commissioners, on the application of one or more persons interested in the Fishing of such River, and at the Costs and Charges of such persons to direct such alterations to be made therein, or such additional work to be added thereto, as shall in the opinion of the Commissioners be necessary and desirable for the purpose of affording a free and uninterrupted passage to Fish.—Not to impair Navigation or lessen, or impair the effective working power of Mill or Factory. And where such means of migration of Fish, (or Fish Passes) have been built in Weirs, the Owners or Occupiers of all such Mills or Factories are required at any time during which such Mill or Factory shall not be at work, or where the Water-wheel or Water-courses thereof shall not be undergoing such repairs as shall require the Water above such Mill to be run off, to stop and close up in dry seasons all other Waste Gates or Overfalls, so as to direct and force the surplus Water of such River or Stream through the Fish Passage: Penalty for non-observance, any sum not exceeding Five Pounds.

42. The Waste Sluices, Waste Gates, or Overfalls, shall at all seasons of the year, when and during the time the Mills or Factories shall not be used for Milling Purposes, be kept open, if so passage for Fish be provided; and when such passage provided, the Sluices which admit the Water and the Waste Sluices, Waste Gates, and Overfalls, shall be kept down and shut to force the water through such passage for Fish. Penalty for neglect not less than Two Pounds, nor more than Ten Pounds for every offence.—No injury to be done by the Opening or Shutting of such Sluices, to the Machinery or Water Power.

43. During the Weekly Close Season the Sluices, &c., shall at all seasons of the year be kept shut up for Twenty-four consecutive hours in each week, so that the water may be allowed to go freely through any existing Gap or Passage in such Weir, &c.

44. It shall not be lawful for any person to take, kill, or destroy any Salmon or other Fish, or hang, fix, use or set in such Fish Passage made through natural obstructions, Mill Dams, Weirs, or other similar Works, any Net, Basket or other Engine or Contrivance whatsoever for the taking

of Fish, or to place any Obstacle or Contrivance of any kind soever, in or near thereto, in order to deter Fish from freely entering or passing up and down through the same, at all periods of the year, but the Fish Pass shall be kept and preserved free from every Obstruction, and all such Obstructions shall be removed in like manner as in the case of Free Gaps and Queen's Shares in Fishing Weirs. Penalty any sum not exceeding Twenty Pounds.—If offence committed by person in employment or under control of Owner or Occupier of Mill, or with the knowledge or connivance of Owner or Occupier or Person in charge of Mill, or through default of reasonable precaution on the part of the Owner or Occupier to prevent offence, then Owner or Occupier liable to penalty.

Appendix.  
No. 22.  
S. & T. v. c.  
104, s. 64.  
Fishing.

43. No fishing (Rods and Lines only excepted) allowed within Two Hundred Yards of a Mill-dam, unless such right has been exercised for Twenty Years before passing of Act, (1850).—Penalty not less than Two Pounds nor more than Ten Pounds, and Forfeiture of Net—nor within Fifty Yards of a Mill-dam, unless there be attached thereto a Fish Pass approved by the Commissioners, nor unless it shall have constantly running through it such a Flow of Water as will enable Salmon to pass up and down it. See also No. 93.

Fishing near  
Mill-dams.  
15 & 14 V. c.  
66, s. 37.  
20 & 27 V. c.  
114, s. 34.

46. Salmon Passes and Fish Ladders shall be at all Times open to the Inspection of the Commissioners, and the Conservators of the District, and of any Person duly authorized by them or any of them.

To be open to  
Inspection.  
20 & 27 V. c.  
114, s. 31.

## FISHING WEIRS.

47. Within Twelve Months after the commencement of this Act (Act dated 28th July, 1865), Free Gaps shall be made in all Fishing Weirs according to the following Regulations:—Penalty not less than Five Pounds and not exceeding Fifty Pounds for every Day after the expiration of such period of Twelve Months, during which Free Gaps are not made:—

Free Gaps in  
Fishing Weirs.  
20 & 27 V. c.  
114, ss. 9 & 12.

The Free Gap shall be situate in the deepest part of the Stream:

Sec. 9.

The Sides of the Gap shall be in a Line with and Parallel to the Direction of the Stream at the Weir:

The bottom of the Gap shall be level with the natural Bed of the Stream above and below the Gap:

The Width of the Gap in its narrowest Part shall be not less than One-tenth Part of the Width of the Stream: Provided always, that such Gap shall not be required to be wider than Fifty Feet, and shall not in any case be narrower than Three Feet: and provided also, that no existing Gap in any Weir shall be reduced in Width, or a Gap of less Width substituted in lieu thereof, or any Alteration made therein so as to reduce the Flow of Water through such Gap:

Where a Free Gap has been made in a Weir, but the same is not maintained in accordance with Act, the owner of such Weir shall incur a Penalty not exceeding Five Pounds a Day for each Day he is in default:

Sec. 12.

No alteration shall be made in the Bed of any River in such manner as to reduce the Flow of Water through a Free Gap: If it is, the person making the same shall incur a Penalty not less than Five Pounds and not exceeding Fifty Pounds, and a further Penalty of One Pound a Day until he restores the Bed of the River to its original State:

48. No person shall place any Obstruction, use any Contrivance, or do any Act whereby Fish may be secured, deterred, or in any way prevented from freely entering and passing up and down a Free Gap at all Periods of the Year, or shall use any Net or other Engine within Fifty Yards above or below any Free Gap; and any person placing any Obstruction, using any Contrivance, Net or Engine, or doing any Act in contravention of the Regulation lastly herein before contained, shall incur a penalty not less than Five Pounds and not exceeding Twenty Pounds for the first Offence, and not less than Ten Pounds and not exceeding Fifty Pounds for each subsequent Offence. See also No. 50.

Obstructing  
or deterring  
Fish from  
passing.  
20 & 27 V. c.  
114, s. 12.

49. In any case where the Breadth of the River where any Chartered or Patent Fishing Weir now exists shall not exceed Forty Feet, and it might be inexpedient to require a Free Gap to be made therein, the Commissioners may, if they think fit, instead thereof, direct by their Order the Extension of the Weekly Close Time for a Period of Twenty-four Hours.—(See Appendix.)

Extension of  
Weekly Close  
Season, where  
Gap infeasible.  
20 & 27 V. c.  
114, s. 11.

50. No person shall Fish with Rod and Line, or in any other manner, in any Part of the Free Gap or Queen's Share, in any Weir in any River, or hang, fix, set, or use, within the space of Fifty Yards above or below any part of such Weir, any Net, Basket, or other Engine for the taking of Fish or in order to deter or prevent Fish from going up or down the same, or place any obstruction, or throw any Gravel, Clay, Stones, or other matter into the same, nor shall beat the Water, or place or set any bridge, board, cloth, or any other thing in, over, or across the same, save a temporary bridge or board during the time only when the person engaged in fishing said Weir shall be passing over the same, nor shall in any manner prevent the free and uninterrupted passage of Fish through the same, at all Periods of the Year; Penalty for every Offence, a sum not exceeding Thirty Pounds; and all such Obstructions shall be removed at the expense of such person upon the Order of the Justice imposing penalty; proof that such person is the Occupier or Owner of such Weir shall be taken *re prima facie* that such Obstructions were placed by him.

No obstruction  
to be placed over  
Queen's share  
or any part of  
the Free Gap.  
20 & 27 V. c.  
114, s. 11.

Amendment.  
No. 24.

Boxes and  
Cribs.  
26 & 27 V. c.  
114, sec. 15.

Penalty.

Tarthen Regu-  
lations as to  
Boxes in  
Weirs.  
5 & 6 V. c.  
106, s. 25.

Spur and Tail  
Walls.  
5 & 6 V. c.  
106, s. 24.

5 & 6 V. c.  
106, s. 22.

Boxes or Nets  
not to be used  
within Fifty  
Yards of Mill-  
dams.  
25 & 27 V. c.  
s. 114, s. 15.

During  
Weekly Close  
Season.  
26 & 27 V. c.  
114, s. 16.

Prohibition of  
Bag Nets in  
certain places.  
26 & 27 V. c.  
114, s. 3.

Penalty.  
26 & 27 V. c.  
114, s. 3.

Penalty on  
new Fixed  
Nets.  
26 & 27 V. c.  
114, s. 4.

Regulations  
as to  
5 & 6 V. c.  
106, s. 23.

51. The following Rules shall be observed in relation to the construction of Boxes and Cribs in Fishing Weirs and Fishing Milldams:—

The Upper Surface of the Sill shall be level with the Bed of the River:

The Bars or Insoles of the Heck or Upstream side of the Box or Crib shall not be nearer each other than Two Inches, and shall be capable of being removed, and shall be placed perpendi-

cularly:  
The Boxes, Cribs, or Cruires shall not be built over, or in any other manner hidden from public inspection.

Notes.—Power to Commissioners to authorize the lowering of the with between the bars where the principal or a considerable part of the value of any Weir has consisted in catching Trout. 5 & 6 V. c. 106, s. 23; Appendix.

52. Penalty for not making Boxes and Cribs in conformity with foregoing regulations not less than Five Pounds, and not exceeding Twenty Pounds for every day of failure in complying with these Provisions; and not less than One Pound, and not exceeding Five Pounds for every day failing to maintain Boxes accordingly.

53. During the Weekly Close Season the Insoles of every Box, Crib, or Cruire, used for the taking of Salmon, shall be opened to the full width of Four Feet, and the Upstream Rails shall be entirely removed or taken out, or so opened and fastened back that a Space of Four Feet shall be completely free and clear in each such Box, Crib, or Cruire. See also 26.

54. It shall not be lawful to construct or attach to, or permit to remain if already constructed or attached to any Cruire Weir or Cruire Dam used for fishing in any river any Spur or Tail Wall, Leader or Outrigger, of any kind or description whatever, of a greater length than Twenty Feet, from the Upper or Lower side respectively of the Walls or Piers of such Weir or Dam, except the Wall or Leader connecting the Crib of such Weir or Dam with the Bank of the River; nor shall any such Wall, Leader or Outrigger, be so built or constructed as to narrow up or prevent the ingress or discharge of the water through or from the Free Opening or Queen's Share in River or Stream; nor shall any Island or natural formation in any River be so made use of as to secure the proprietor of any Fishery the same advantage which such proprietor would have obtained by the erection of a Tail Wall of greater length than Twenty Feet; nor shall any such Walls or Leaders be constructed or suffered to remain in Narrow Rivers or other places of a greater length than the Commissioners upon application made to them for that purpose, shall determine and approve. —Penalty not exceeding Twenty Pounds and Five Pounds a Day.

Not to extend to Weirs, Banks, or Heads used for avoiding Mills and Navigation, if such shall not be made use of for the purpose of taking Fish.

55. No Box, Crib, Cruire, Net or other Instrument (Rods and Lines only excepted), shall be used at or within Fifty Yards of a Milldam, unless there is attached thereto a Fish Pass approved by the Commissioners, and which shall have constantly running through it such a Flow of Water as will enable Salmon to pass up and down it. See also 23.

56. Any Net or other Instrument, or the Insoles or Gates and Rails of any Crib, Box, or Cruire used during the Weekly Close Season to be Forfeited; and when any Salmon or Trout taken during such time, or when any Box, Crib, or Cruire is during such time left unopened, the penalty shall be in respect of each Box, &c., in which any Fish is so taken or is left unopened.

For Fishing Weirs in Ireland, see Appendix.

#### FIXED NETS.

57. No Bag Net shall be placed or allowed to continue in any River, or the Estuary of any River, as such River or Estuary has been defined by the Commissioners, or shall be defined by the Commissioners, or within a distance of less than Three Statute Miles from the Mouth of any River, as defined. But where Owner of Bag Net within Three Miles of the Mouth of any River, has the exclusive right of catching Salmon in the whole of such River, and all Tributary Rivers and Lakes of its course, foregoing provisions with respect to Three Miles does not apply. No Bag Net allowed within any Estuary of a River as defined.

58. Any Bag Net placed in contravention of foregoing provisions may be taken possession of or destroyed, and any Salmon taken therewith shall be forfeited. Penalty not less than Five Pounds, and not exceeding Twenty Pounds for every Day Bag Net so placed.

59. No Fixed Net that was not legally erected for catching Salmon or Trout, during the open Season of One thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, shall be placed or used for catching Salmon or Trout. Any Net placed or used contrary hereto may be taken possession of or destroyed; and any Salmon taken forfeited, and the Owner thereof is liable to a Penalty not less than Five Pounds, and not exceeding Twenty Pounds for each Day of so placing or using the same.

60. No engine formed of Wood, Iron, or other rigid material having Meshes or Openings of less width than Three Inches on each side of the Square, and where no Meshes or Openings of the nature of reticulations shall be used of less width between the Bars than Two Inches, shall be used on any part of the Coast, or in any Bay, Estuary, or Tideway, save by the Proprietor of the whole of the Fishery of the River flowing into such Bay, or from the Mouth to the Source thereof including Tributaries. Penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds. Power to Commissioners to alter Meshes.—See Appendix.

61. Not lawful for any Person, save the Proprietor of a Several Fishery in the whole of the Estuary and River, to erect any Fixed Net in such parts of any Estuary, or Tidal part of any River frequented by Salmon, where the breadth of the Channel at Low Water of "Ordinary" Spring Tides is less than Three Quarters of a Mile Statute Measure; and not lawful for any Person, save the Proprietor of a Several Fishery within the limits thereof, to erect any Fixed Net within One Mile of the Mouth of any River frequented by Salmon, where the breadth of such Mouth is less than Half a Mile at Low Water of "Ordinary" Spring Tides. Penalty, not exceeding Thirty Pounds, and forfeiture of Net.

Appendix.  
No. 22.  
Fixed Nets not to be erected in Harrow Channel.  
6 & 6 V. c. 105, s. 22.  
26 & 27 V. c. 114, s. 19.

62. Stake Nets shall not extend further than from High to Low Water Mark of Ordinary Spring Tides, save and except in the case of Ebb and Flood Weirs commonly called Head Weirs; nor shall any such Weir be so constructed as to be capable of taking Young or Unseasonable Fish. The Netting of all Fixed Nets shall be extended evenly, so that the Meshes shall be stretched to their full opening. Bag Nets shall be so placed that the Leaders can be kept and mixed out of the Water. Stake Nets shall be so placed that clear openings of at least Four Feet in width shall be made and kept from obstruction in the Pouches, Traps, Chambers, or Eyes of the same, from the Bottom to the Top, so as effectually to allow the free passage of Salmon and other Fish through such Pouches, Traps, Chambers and Eyes during the Weekly Close Times.

Stake Nets not to extend beyond low water mark.  
5 & 6 V. c. 206, s. 26.  
Ordinary.  
25 & 27 V. c. 114, s. 12.  
5 & 6 V. c. 105, s. 26.

Note.—By the 44th Section 206 and 276 V. c. 114, a "Head Weir" is now included under the expression "Fixed Net."

5 & 6 V. c. 206, s. 43.

63. Fixed Engines for Eels not to be used between 10th January and 1st July, save where Season may be altered—or between 1st July and 10th January between Sunrise and Sunset. For Places where this Season has been altered, see Appendix. And any Person taking, or suffering to be taken, in any Eel Weir, any Salmon, or Trout, or Fry thereof, liable to Penalty of Ten Pounds.

For Eels.  
5 & 6 V. c. 105, s. 21.  
8, 27.

64. Any person who shall Fish with, make use of, or erect any Fixed Engine for the capture of Salmon, without having obtained a Certificate for same, shall Forfeit such Fixed Engine and incur a penalty of Fifty Pounds and a further Penalty of Twenty Pounds for every day during which it shall have been erected, used, or fished with; and any person authorized to enforce provisions of Act, may seize and take possession of such Fixed Engine.

For Certificates issued, see Appendix.

Penalty for Fishing with Fixed Engine for Salmon without Certificate.  
22 & 28 V. c. 22, s. 15.

65. In all cases where any person has any right of Appeal against any Judgment, Order, Proceeding, or Conviction for plating, erecting, maintaining, or using any Fixed Net or Engine, or any part thereof, such Appeal shall be to the next going Judges of Assize at the Assizes to be held for the County, or for the City or place where such Judgment, &c., shall have been given, or such alleged offence shall have been committed; provided that such Assizes shall be held at any time not less than Twenty-one Days after the time such Judgment, &c., shall have been given; and in case such Assizes shall be held within Twenty-one Days from the time of such Judgment, &c., such Appeal shall be to the going Judges of Assize to be holden next but one after such Judgment, &c.—and no such Appeal shall be allowed unless the party appealing shall within Ten Days next after, or if the Court appealed from shall think fit as to require it, immediately on the pronouncing of such Judgment, &c., enter into a recognizance with Two sufficient Sureties in a Sum not less than £50, to appear at the said Assizes, and abide the Judgment of the said Judges there, and to pay such costs and expenses as the Judges at Assize may award against him.

For Months of Rivers defined, see Appendix.

For Fixed Nets in Ireland, see Appendix.

Appeal against Convictions for erecting or using any Fixed Net.  
12 & 14 V. c. 68, s. 22.

66. If any person shall wilfully take, sell, purchase, or have in his possession, the Spawn, Smolts, or Fry of Salmon or Trout, or of Eels, or in any way, or by any Device wilfully obstruct the Passage of the said Smolts or Fry, or injure or disturb any Spawn or Fry, or any Spawning Bed, Bank, or Shallow where the same may be, such person shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding Ten Pounds for each and every such Offence, and all Nets, Engines, and Devices, used in the taking of the same, or whereby any such injury shall be caused shall be forfeited. Nothing shall apply to having in possession Salmon or Trout for Artificial Propagation or other Scientific Purposes—not prejudice the right of any owner to take materials from any stream.

Penalty for having, taking, or attempting to take Fry and Spawn of Salmon, Trout or Eels.  
5 & 6 V. c. 105, s. 23.  
25 & 27 V. c. 114, s. 22.

67. The word "Salmon" shall extend to and include Grilse, Pease, Sea Trout, Smolts, Par, &c., and the Spawn and fry thereof.

12 & 14 V. c. 68, s. 1.

68. And the words "Jenkin," "Gravelling," are deemed to be Salmon.

26 & 27 V. c. 114, s. 14.

#### ILLEGAL NETS.

69. In case any officer or person authorized and empowered to seize Illegal Nets or Engine, or Nets or Engines of a legal form and size, when used contrary to the Provisions of Act or any of the Bye-Laws to be made in pursuance of Act, shall seize the same, it shall and may be lawful for him to retain the same in his custody until the next sitting of the Petty Sessions Court, or any adjournment thereof, in the District where the same shall be seized, and at each Petty Sessions Court it shall and may be lawful for the Justices to order and direct the same to be Forfeited, and in case the same shall be such as cannot be legally used according to the provisions of Act, to order the same to be

Illegal Nets shall be brought before Magistrates at Petty Sessions, and destroyed.  
5 & 6 V. c. 105, s. 105.

Arrested.  
No. 12.  
And Legal  
Note when  
taken upon  
a vessel, to  
be sold.

1840.  
26 & 27 V. c.  
114, s. 12.

Taking Salmon  
in Inland  
Fishes.  
26 & 27 V. c.  
106, s. 60.

26 & 27 V. c.  
106, s. 61.

Note during  
certain hours  
in River  
prohibited.  
26 & 27 V. c.  
114, s. 24.

Fishing with  
Kits over Mill-  
dams.  
26 & 27 V. c.  
114, s. 101.

Turbines or  
other Ma-  
chines.  
26 & 27 V. c.  
114, s. 91.

Fishing with  
False-bottomed  
Nets, or Nets  
over (called the  
other, &c., &c.)  
26 & 27 V. c.  
106, s. 60.

Engines for  
Salmon, &c.,  
to be Licensed.  
11 & 12 V. c.  
92, s. 5.  
26 & 27 V. c.  
114, s. 28.

Fishing for  
Trout, &c.  
11 & 12 V. c.  
92, s. 21.

White Trout.  
11 & 12 V. c.  
92, s. 1.  
11 & 12 V. c.  
92, s. 20.

Licence for  
Angling not  
transferable.  
22 & 23 V. c.  
93, s. 17.

destroyed, and in case the same shall be such as may be legally used according to the provisions of Act, that then and in such case it shall be lawful for such Justices to order the same to be sold, and the money arising therefrom to be applied in the same manner as the penalties imposed for violation of the provisions of Act are directed to be applied. See No. 105.

70. Boats may also be forfeited in certain cases for breach of Annual or Weekly Close Season.—  
See Annual and Weekly Close Seasons, Nos. 16 and 30.

#### INLAND RIVERS.

71. In the Inland and Fresh Water portions of Rivers and Lakes in Ireland, no person, save the Owner of a Several Fishery within the Limits thereof, shall, at any period of the year, lay, draw, make use of, or fish with Haul, Draft, Seine or other Net, for the taking of Salmon or Trout, unless in case where a general public Right of Fishing for Salmon with such Nets, in the nature of a common of piscary,\* has been enjoyed for a space of Twenty Years next before the passing of Act; and if any person shall offend contrary hereto, such person so offending shall forfeit all such Nets so used, and shall also forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding Ten Pounds. Penalty for fishing with any Net whatsoever, except Eel Nets, in Inland Waters, during the Salmon Annual or Weekly Close Season, not exceeding Ten Pounds.

\* *Note*.—The claim of the right in the public to fish in Fresh Water Rivers cannot be sustained.—*Murphy v. Ryan*, C. P. 1858.

72. No person shall use any Net except a Landing Net, for the capture of Salmon or Trout in the Fresh Water portion of any River, as defined by the Commissioners, between the hours of Eight o'clock in the Evening and Six o'clock in the Morning, except so far as the same may have heretofore been used within the limits of a Several Fishery, next above the Tidal Flow, and held under Grant or Charter, or by immemorial usage. Penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds, and forfeiture of all Nets, Nets, and Gear.

For Tidal and Fresh Water Limits—See Appendix.

73. No person shall use any Box, Crib, Crive, Net, Instrument, or Device for taking Fish (save and except Rods and Lines only), at or within Fifty Yards either above or below a Milldam, unless there is attached to such Milldam a Fish Pass of such Form and Dimensions as may be approved by the Commissioners, nor unless such Fish Pass has constantly running through it a Flow of Water as will enable Salmon to pass up and down it.—Penalty not less than Five Pounds, and not exceeding Twenty Pounds.

See also No. 23.

74. Where Turbines or similar Hydraulic Machines are used, the person owning or using same shall, during the descent of Salmon, or Young of Salmon to the Sea, provide a Gating or other efficient means to prevent such Salmon or Young of Salmon passing into such Machine. Penalty not exceeding Fifty Pounds, and Five Pounds a Day.

75. No person shall make Use of or Fish with any Net formed with a False Bottom (except Nets for the taking of Eels), or shall place Two or more Nets, one behind the other, or use any Nets covered with Canvas, Hide, or other Substance, for the purpose of taking Small Fish, or shall affix, or keep up contrived Nets stretched across any River; or place, affix, or attach any Nets to any Stakes, Bridges, Rafters, Lock-gates of Canals, or other such fixed erections. Penalty forfeiture of Net, and any sum not exceeding Ten Pounds.

*Note*.—As to Cross Lines—see No. 22.  
As to Making of Nets—see No. 20.

#### LICENCES.

76. All Engines, Nets, Instruments, or Devices whatsoever, used for the taking of Salmon, Trout, Pollen, or Fish of the Salmon and Trout kind, or for the taking of Eels, and all fixed Salmon, Trout, or Eel Fisheries within any District, or on or off the Sea Coast thereof, shall, before the same be used in any year, be duly licensed and rated, upon payment of the Licence Duty or Rate, as the case may be. For amount of Licence Duty—see Appendix.

77. Rods used singly for taking Trout, Perch, Pike or other Fish, save and except Salmon, shall not be subject to any Licence Duty.

78. Rods used for taking White Trout subject to Licence Duty—see definition of "White Trout."

79. If any person shall have paid a Licence for a Rod within any District, such person shall not be liable to pay an additional sum for a Licence in any other District, by reason only of Angling with a Rod in any other District.

80. But no Licence confers on the holder any right to fish, not otherwise possessed.

81. Every Licence to fish with Single Rod and Line shall have the name and address of the person to whom the same shall be sold written thereon in clear and legible characters, and such Licence shall not be transferred or available to any person except the person named there. Penalty for breach, same as for fishing without Licence.—See 84-86.

82. Cross Lines for any description of fish liable to Licence Duty.

Assessment.  
No. 50.

83. Not lawful for any person (save the proprietor of a Several Fishery, or any person duly authorised by him, in writing), to use Cross Lines for the capture of Salmon or Trout in any River—Penalty not exceeding Five Pounds.

Cross Lines prohibited, &c.  
S & 6 V. c.  
106, s. 70.

84. Penalty for using Engines subject to Licence Duty without the same being duly Licensed for each year, not less than double nor more than triple the Licence Duty which the Engine would for the time be subject to, and Forfeiture of Engine, each Engine to be sold or otherwise disposed of as the Magistrate shall deem fit, and the entire proceeds thereof shall be added to the general funds of the District in which the same shall be used or erected.

Using Engines without Licence.  
11 & 12 V. c.  
88, s. 97  
12 & 14 V. c.  
88, s. 13.

85. Persons using Engines for fishing, or having the same erected or in Fishing Order, or found with the same in his possession in or near any Fishing Place, required to produce Licence to any Commissioner, Conservator, Inspector, or Officer or Man of the Navy, Coast Guard, or Constabulary, or Water Bailiff, when demanded. Penalty same as in No. 84.

Forfeiture to be applied to District.  
Licence to be produced.  
11 & 15 V. c.  
89, s. 94.

86. Licences to be printed, and stamped with the Seal of the Board of Conservators of the District from which it was issued; and the year for which such Licence shall issue, and a name, number or letter describing the District and the Electoral Division, and the name of the Engine for which same shall be issued shall also be printed thereon in clear and legible characters—such Licence only good and valid for the year and purpose for which it shall be issued.

Licences to be printed, &c.  
11 & 15 V. c.  
89, s. 94.

#### LIMITATION OF ACTIONS.

87. No person shall be convicted of any Offences committed against the provisions of Act, unless the prosecution shall be commenced within Six Calendar Months from the time of the commission of such Offences.

Action.  
S & 6 V. c.  
105, s. 132.

#### MESHES OF NETS.

88. Nets for the capture of Salmon and Trout (or for any kind of Fish in the Inland or Fresh Water portions of Rivers), to be of not less size than one and three-quarter inches from knot to knot, measured when the Net is Wet.

Size of Meshes of Nets.  
S & 9 V. c.  
105, s. 11.

Notes.—Conservators of Fisheries (now Inspectors), are empowered to alter the size of Meshes of Nets by any Bye-Law, after the usual mode, see Appendix.

#### MILLS AND SLUICES.

89. The Waste Sluices, Waste Gates, or Overfalls of the Weirs of any Mill or Factory deriving their supply from Rivers frequented by Salmon, shall, at all Seasons of the year when and during the time such Mills or Factories shall not be used for Milling purposes, be kept open if no passage for Fish be provided; and when such passage for Fish shall be provided then the Sluices which admit the Water to such Mills or Factories, and the Waste Sluices, Waste Gates or Overfalls shall be kept down or shut to force the Water through such passage for Fish, as provided by S & 6 V. c. 106; and if the Owners of any such Mill or Factory, not used for Milling purposes as aforesaid, shall omit to keep any such Sluice or Sluices, Waste Gates, or Overfalls shut as aforesaid, or open as aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than Two Pounds, nor more than Ten Pounds for every such Offence: Provided always, that the opening or shutting of such Sluices, Waste Gates or Overfalls, shall not in any way injuriously interfere with the Machinery or Water Power of any Mill or Factory.

Waste Sluices to be opened or shut as by Law required at all times when Mills are not in use.

90. Where Turbines or similar Hydraulic Machines are used, the person owning or using same shall, during the descent of Salmon, or Young of Salmon to the Sea, provide a Grating or other efficient means, to prevent such Salmon, or Young of Salmon, passing into such Machine: Penalty not exceeding Fifty Pounds and Five Pounds a Day.

Fish Passes  
11 & 14 V. c.  
88, s. 30.

Turbines, or other Hydraulic Machines.  
26 & 27 V. c.  
114, s. 30.

91. The exemption from compliance with the 76th section of the 5th & 6th V. c. 106, which directs, that in all Water-courses, Cuts, Channels, or Sluices for the purpose of conveying water from any River frequented by Salmon, there shall be placed and fixed by the occupier, at their points of divergence from and return to such River, and below such Sluices, a Grating or Lattice (the space between the bars whereof shall not exceed two inches in any place), extending across the whole width of such Water-courses, &c., shall extend only to such cases in which and for such periods during which it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Inspectors of Irish Fisheries, that such exemption is necessary for the effective working of any machinery.

Gratings to be placed in all Water-courses.  
12 & 32 V. c.  
8, s. 4,  
and S & 6 V. c.  
106, s. 70.

This section includes a Wire Lattice or Net-work to be stretched over such Grating during the time when the Fry of Salmon or Trout shall be descending, and the exemption above refers to such Network.

#### MILLDAMS AND WATER-COURSES.

92. If any person shall, at any Season of the Year, in any Mill Pool or Milldam, or in any Works appertaining to any Mill or Factory, or in any of the Water-courses leading the Water to or from such Mill or Factory, place, lay, set, or draw any Net, Grate, Creel, or other Engine, or use any Means or Device whatsoever (save and except Rod and Line used subject to the provisions of Act), for the purpose of taking, destroying, or obstructing any Salmon or other Fish, or the Fry thereof, every such person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding Ten Pounds, and shall also forfeit such Nets or other Engines; and in case the person who shall have actually committed any such Offence shall not be known or found, and if such Offence shall

Penalty for any Person taking or attempting to take Fish or the Fry of Fish, in Works appertaining to Mills or

APPENDIX.  
No. 25.

Factories, or in  
Water-courses  
diverted from  
Rivers for  
such purposes.  
5 & 6 V. c.  
106, s. 75.

have been committed by means of shutting down or closing any Gate or Sluice which is under the exclusive power of the Occupier of any Mill or Factory, or if such Offence shall have been committed under such circumstances as shall appear to the Justice or Justices before whom any Complaint thereupon shall be made, to afford reasonable grounds for believing that such Offence was committed by some person in the employment with the knowledge or connivance of such Owner such Mill or Factory, or that it was committed with the knowledge or connivance of reasonable or Occupier, or the person in charge of such Mill or Factory, or through the default of reasonable or Occupier, or the person in charge of such Mill or Factory shall be deemed and taken to be liable to and Case such Owner or Occupier of such Mill or Factory shall be deemed and taken to be liable to and shall incur the Penalty and Forfeiture aforesaid, as if such Offence had been actually committed by him.

Taking Fish  
near Weirs,  
13 & 14 V. c.  
88, s. 37.

98. No Net, Instrument or Device, for taking Fish (save and except Rods and Lines only), shall be used within Two Hundred Yards of any Weir used for supplying Water to Mills, &c., or for Navigation, either above or below the same.—Penalty for every such offence not less than Ten Pounds nor more than Ten Pounds, and Forfeiture of Net, &c. Where such right has been exercised in any such place by any person lawfully possessed of a Several Fishery thereat, for Twenty Years next before passing of Act, he shall not be subject to the penalty provided. But such person shall not use any Engine (save and except Rods and Lines only), at or within Fifty Yards above or below a Milldam, unless there be attached to such Milldam a Fish Pass of such Form and Dimensions as may be approved by the Commissioners, and that such Fish Pass shall have constantly running through it such a flow of Water as will enable Salmon to pass up and down it—penalty not less than Five Pounds and not exceeding Twenty Pounds.

Fishing with  
Stannar Mill-  
dams.  
25 & 26 V. c.  
114, s. 15.

94. "Fishing Milldams" shall mean a Dam used, or intended to be used, partly for the purpose of catching or facilitating the catching of Fish, and partly for the purpose of supplying Water for Milling or other purposes.—See also "Fishing Weirs."

Definition of  
"Fishing Mill-  
dams."  
25 & 26 V. c.  
114, s. 44.

## NETS.

Regulations as  
to Fishing Nets.  
5 & 6 V. c.  
106, s. 96.

95. No person shall, in the fresh-water portion of any inland River or Lake, make use of or fish with any Net formed with a false bottom (except Nets for taking Eels), or shall place two or more Nets one behind the other, or use any Nets covered with canvas, hide, or other substance, for the purpose of taking small Fish, or shall affix or keep up continued Nets stretched across any River; or shall fish with any Nets within the limits of a Several Fishery without a Licence in writing from the Owner or Renter of such Fishery (see 116)—or shall place, affix, or attach any Nets to any stakes, bridges, sluices, lock-gates of Canals, or other such fixed erections.—Penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds.

Regulations as  
to Sea Nets.  
5 & 6 V. c.  
106, s. 6.

96. No Net or other Engine covered with Canvas, Hide, or other Material, by which mackerel and Young Fish may be taken or destroyed, shall be used on the Sea Coast, or within any Estuary, except for the purpose of dredging for Shell Fish.—Penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds, and forfeiture of Net.

No Herring or  
other Nets  
used as barriers  
prohibited, to be  
set or left  
floating in the  
day time.  
5 & 6 V. c.  
106, s. 7.  
7 & 8 V. c.  
108, s. 1.

97. No Person shall at any Time between sunrise and sunset, set, either in the Sea or within the Tideway in any Estuary, any Sea Net for the catching of Herrings, or any Trammel Net, or leave any Drag or other Net in the Water between sunrise and sunset, except Stakes or Fixed Nets for the catching of Salmon, and save also Seines or Drift Nets for Pilchard or Herrings, provided such Stakes or Fixed Nets, and such Seines or Drift Nets, be used at such times and places as may not be prohibited by any Bye-law.—Penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds, and forfeiture of Net.

Penalty for  
not hauling up  
Nets.  
5 & 6 V. c.  
106, s. 8.

98. Every Person who shall, between sunset and sunrise, have set, either in the Sea or within the Tideway in any Estuary, any such Net as is prohibited from being left set, or in the Water between sunrise and sunset, shall before sunrise haul up and remove such Net or Nets.—Penalty not exceeding Five Pounds, and forfeiture of Net. Provided as to being prevented by Storm or Stress of Weather.—See Appendix for places where Trammel Nets are allowed during daytime.

Trawl or  
Trammel Nets.  
5 & 6 V. c.  
106, s. 9.

99. Every person who shall use any Trawl or Trammel Net at any Season, or any Place, either in the Sea or within the Tideway in any Estuary, when, or where the use of the same shall have been prohibited by any Bye-law, shall forfeit such Net, and pay a Penalty not exceeding Twenty Pounds.—See Appendix for Bye-laws relating thereto.

Nets or Lines  
not to be set or  
left contrary to  
Byelaws.  
5 & 6 V. c.  
106, s. 10.

100. No person shall set any Net, at or across the entrance of any Bay or Estuary, in any place, or at any Time, which shall be prohibited by any Bye-law.—Penalty not exceeding Five Pounds.

Stake Nets not  
to extend  
further than  
from High to  
Low Water  
Mark.  
5 & 6 V. c.  
106, s. 25.  
25 & 26 V. c.  
114, s. 13.  
Leaders of Bag  
Nets to be  
raised.

101. No Stake Weir, Stake Net, nor any Leader, Out-rigger, or other work of any kind whatsoever connected therewith or adjacent thereto, shall be placed, or erected, or suffered to remain in such a manner as that it shall extend to a greater distance than from High water to Low water mark of ordinary Spring Tides, save and except in the case of Ebb and Flood Weirs, commonly called Head Weirs, not fished by means of a fixed Net; nor shall any such Weir be so constructed as to be capable of taking young or unsizable fish.—and the Nets made use of in the formation and construction of Stake Nets, and of the Leaders of all Bags, or other fixed Nets, shall be extended evenly in such a manner that the Meshes shall be stretched to their full opening;—and all Bags of water, and that clear openings can be made in all Stake Nets, &c.—Penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds.—See also paragraphs "Fixed Nets," "Meshes of Nets," and "Illegal Nets."

For Bye-Laws, see Appendix.



## OYSTER FISHERIES.

102. See Special Book of Instructions on this subject.

## NIGHT.

103. If any person shall, between sunset and sunrise, have, or use any Light or Fire of any kind, or any Spear, Gaff, Strokehand, or other such Instrument, with the intent to take Salmon or other Fish in or on the banks of any Lake or River, or if any person shall be found at any Time chasing, injuring, or disturbing Spawning Fish, or Fish on the Spawning Beds, or attempting to catch Fish in such places (except with Rods and Flies only, within the lawful period) or drowning, or poisoning, or emptying any River or Mill Race, for the purpose of taking or destroying any Salmon or Trout, or Fry thereof, every person so offending in any of the cases aforesaid, shall also forfeit all such Instruments, and shall also forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding Ten Pounds.

Penalty for attempting to take Salmon, Trout, &c., at Night in Inland Rivers, &c., or using Lights, &c., for such Purposes  
5 & 6 V., c. 105, s. 75.

104. No person shall use any Net except a Landing Net, for the capture of Salmon or Trout in the Fresh Water portion of any River, as defined by the Commissioners, between the Hours of Eight o'clock in the Evening and Six o'clock in the Morning, except so far as the same may have heretofore been used within the limits of a Several Fishery, next above the Tidal Flow, and held under Grant or Charter, or by immemorial usage.—Penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds, and Forfeiture of all Bots, Nets, and Gear.  
See also "Private Waters."

Note during certain hours in Rivers, &c., prohibited, 35 & 37 V., c. 114, s. 25.

## PENALTIES—APPLICATION OF

105. One-third of every sum of money levied as a fine, penalty, or forfeiture, shall be paid to the person who shall be the means of bringing to justice any person committing any offence against any of the Provisions of Acts, and the remainder shall be paid to the Board of Commissioners of the District in which the offence was committed, or their authorized officer.

32 & 34 V., c. 59, s. 19

## POISONING RIVERS.

106. Any person found on the Bank of or near any River, with any deleterious Matter in his possession, under such circumstances as shall satisfy the Court before whom he may be tried that such person had employed, or was about to employ, such deleterious matter for the capture or destruction of Fish, the said Court is empowered to inflict on such person a penalty not less than Five Pounds, nor more than Ten Pounds; and any person found taking Fish from any River or Lake where it shall be proved to the satisfaction of any Justice that such Fish has been willfully poisoned, shall be subject to a penalty of not less than Ten Shillings nor more than Five Pounds.

Penalizing Rivers for purpose of taking Fish, 12 & 14 V., c. 85, s. 70

## POISONOUS MATTER.

107. No person shall throw, empty, or cause to run or flow into any River or Lake, any Dye-stuff or other deleterious or poisonous Liquid, or shall throw into such River or Lake any Lime, Spunge, or other deleterious or poisonous matter, or shall steep in such River or Lake any Flax or Hemp; and if any person shall so offend, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding Ten Pounds: Provided always, that nothing in Act contained shall extend or be construed to render any person liable to the Penalties hereby imposed for casting into any River or Stream any Dye-stuff or other Materials which are not of a deleterious Nature, or which are not in a state poisonous to Fish or other Animals using the Waters thereof.

Allowing poisonous matter to flow into Inland Rivers, 3 & 6 V., c. 108, s. 80.

## POLLEN.

108. Close Season for Pollen by Trammel Nets in Lough Neagh, 29th September and 1st March.  
*See Laws made by Commissioners PROHIBITING DRAFT NETS for Pollen in Lough Neagh.*

5 & 6 V., c. 93, s. 25.

## PRIVATE WATERS.

109. Unlawfully and wilfully taking or destroying any fish in any water running through, or being in any land adjoining or belonging to the Dwelling-house of any person being the Owner of such water, or having a right of Fishing therein, a misdemeanour; and doing so in any water, not being such as before-mentioned, but which shall be private property, in which there shall be any private right of Fishing, penalty of Five Pounds over value of Fish taken.

Fishing in Private Waters, 24 & 25 V., c. 56, sec. 24.

110. Nothing to extend to any person angling between the beginning of the last hour before sunrise and expiration of first hour after sunset; but any person angling between hours mentioned in any such water as first mentioned, liable to penalty of Five Pounds; and in any such water as last mentioned, liable to penalty of Two Pounds.

111. If any person found Fishing against provisions of this Act, the Owner of ground, water or Fishery, his servant, or any person authorized by him, may demand from Offender any Rod, Line, Hook, Net, or other Implement then in his possession, and if not immediately delivered up, he may seize and take the same for the use of such owner.

Engine may be seized, 24 & 25 V., c. 56, s. 23.

112. Any person angling against the provisions of this Act between the hours mentioned, from whom any Implement used by Anglers shall be taken, or by whom it shall be delivered up, excepted from any Damages or Penalty for such Angling.

24 & 25 V., c. 55, s. 25.

ANNOYANCE,  
No. 23.

Fishing in Se-  
veral Fishery  
without per-  
mission in  
writing.  
S & G V., c.  
166, s. 56.  
11 & 12 V., c.  
19, s. 41.

113. No person shall lay, draw, make use of, or fish with any Nets within the limits of any Several Fishery, without a Licence in writing from the Owner or Renter of such Fishery—Penalty forfeiture of Net, and any sum not exceeding Ten Pounds.

114. Entering in, or upon a Several Fishery, for the purpose or under the pretence of killing Fish therein, or taking Fish therefrom—Penalty not less than Ten Shillings nor more than Five Pounds.  
See also "Island Rivers."

#### REGISTRY OF FISHING VESSELS.

115. REGULATIONS for the LETTERING, NUMBERING, and MARKING of BRITISH SEA-FISHING BOATS, under PART II. of the SEA FISHERIES ACT, 1868 (31 & 32 Victoria, Chapter 45).

[NOTE.—The Regulations approved by Her Majesty in Council on the 6th day of February, 1869, are REVOKED by the Order in Council of the 18th day of June, 1869, and the following Regulations are now in force.]

1. The following Regulations shall be in future observed by owners and masters of all British boats or vessels having been or belonging to any port or place in the United Kingdom, the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, of whatever size, and however propelled or navigated, which find any portion of their ordinary employment in sea fishing, or in or near dredging, for purposes of sales subject, however, to the following qualifications:—

(1.) Yachts, vessels, or boats not usually employed in fishing or dredging for purposes of sale shall not be subject to the following Regulations when they are not so employed:

(2.) If a boat or vessel employed in fishing or dredging for purposes of sale is also used as a pilot boat, and is marked and numbered as such, under any laws or regulations governing such pilot boat, such boat or vessel shall not be subject to the following Regulations.

(3.) Boats employed in the pilchard-seyn fishery on the coast of Cornwall shall, if otherwise duly marked to the satisfaction of the officers of Customs or Coast Guard, be exempt from the necessity of having letters and numbers printed on their sails, bows, or sterns as required by the following Regulations.

2. Every sea fishing vessel or boat, whether registered under any other Act or not, shall, except as hereinafter provided, be lettered, numbered, and have a certificate of registry, and shall for that purpose be entered or registered in a Register of Sea Fishing Boats to be kept at the principal office of Customs in each collection. Application, as hereafter prescribed, for letters, numbers, and certificate of Registry shall be made by all owners of fishing boats to the Officer of Coast Guard or Fishery Officer in charge of the Station at or near the place where the boat may for the time being be employed. In any case where a boat belongs to a place situated at a distance from a Coast Guard Station, such application may be delivered to the principal Office of Customs or to any Fishery Officer at the dock or wharf at or nearest to the place to which the boat belongs, or at which she may be temporarily employed in fishing. And such application, upon being received by any such Officer, shall be forthwith forwarded to the Collector of Customs of the Port in which the place to which the boat belongs is situated, who, upon the receipt of such application, shall cause the boat to be registered and numbered, and grant the certificate of such registry, and forward the same to the Officer through whom the application was received, who is to deliver such certificate to the applicant.

3. The port or place at which any British vessel or boat is registered under the provisions of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," (17 & 18 Vict., c. 104) shall be considered the port or place to which she belongs.

4. In Scotland the Officers of the Board of British White Fishing Fishery shall send the Officers of Customs and of Coast Guard in the performance of the duties imposed by these Regulations: and shall, in places where there are no Coast Guard, themselves discharge the duties hereby imposed upon the Coast Guard.

5. It is the opinion of the Collector of the Port to which any boat belongs, or of the Inspecting Commander or Divisional Officer of the District, it is desirable, from local circumstances or otherwise, that the mode of application prescribed in the second article of these Regulations should be partially modified or altered, such Collector, Inspecting Commander, or Divisional Officer shall make a special report to the Board of Trade, setting forth the reasons for and particulars of such modification or alteration.

6. There shall be series of numbers and distinguishing letters for the boats belonging to each collection of customs.

7. For purposes of receiving, lettering, and registering, boats shall be divided into three classes, as follows:—

1st Class.—Boats of 15 tons burden and upwards.

2nd Class.—Boats of less than 15 tons burden, except otherwise then by laws only.

3rd Class.—Boats navigated by oars only.

Provided that the officer to whom the application to register is made may, if he think proper, place any small boat occasionally navigated or propelled by sail in the third instead of the second class.

8. For boats of the above classes the positions and dimensions of the letters and numbers shall be as follows:—

1st Class.—For the hulls, 18 inches in height, and 2½ inches in breadth, and for the sails cutted longer every way.

2nd Class.—For the hulls, 12 inches in height, and 1½ inches in breadth, and for the sails cutted longer in every way.

3rd Class.—Three inches at least in height, and half an inch in breadth.

Provided that in boats that have a "head piece" or "rubbing stool," the letters and numbers shall be as high as the space above the "head piece" or "rubbing stool" will admit. In boats where the space between the gunwale and water-line is not sufficient in size for the prescribed letters and numbers, the letters and numbers shall be as high as the size of the boats will admit.

9. In boats of the 1st and 2nd class the number will follow, and in those of the 3rd class precede, the distinguishing letter or letters.

10. Where words, curvy, or have attached to them, small boats as tenders or otherwise, such boats must be marked with the same numbers and letters as the vessels to which they belong. Such numbers and letters may be of the size appropriate to the class to which the boat would belong according to its own size and nature of propulsion, but in position and procedure according to the class of the vessel to which the boat is attached.

11. In sailing boats, and boats navigated by the mechanical use of sails, the letters and numbers shall be placed on each bow, three or four inches below the gunwale, and on each side of the mainmast, except for lug-sail boats, in which the letters and numbers may be placed on the foremast or mainmast instead of the mainmast. For boats of the third class, the letters and numbers shall be placed on the outside of the stern of the boat immediately under the boom. On the hulls all letters and numbers shall be painted in white oil colour on a black ground; and on sails, in black oil colour on a white or grey sail, and in white oil colour on tanned or black sails. Except in the case of vessels only occasionally engaged in fishing for purposes of sale, hereinafter in the third article of these Regulations specially provided for, the letters and numbers of sails shall be painted on each side of the cloth forming the substance of the sail, and not upon any cloth or other thing worn or otherwise attached to it; and shall be placed on each side of the centre cloth or dunn of the mainmast, clear of and immediately above the close reef, and so as to be at all times conspicuous whether the sail is reefed or not.

12. All boats of whatever class shall have their names, and those of the ports to which they belong, painted in white oil colour on a black ground on the outside of the stern, in letters which shall be at least 3 inches in height and 1 inch in breadth.

13. In the case of any vessel or boat only occasionally engaged in fishing for purposes of sale, and not usually so employed, the letters and numbers prescribed by these Regulations may be temporarily affixed, by pieces of canvas or board attached to the mainmast and bows, but of the same dimensions as those specified in the eighth article of these Regulations.



APPENDIX,  
No. 22.

## TABLE B.

No. 1. Fisheries Act, 1868—43 &amp; 39 Vict. Cap. 45.

Part of \_\_\_\_\_

## CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRY

of \_\_\_\_\_, named \_\_\_\_\_  
 of \_\_\_\_\_  
 Owner \_\_\_\_\_  
 Master \_\_\_\_\_  
 Registered Name \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature of \_\_\_\_\_  
 Registering Officer }  
 Date \_\_\_\_\_

## TABLE C.

No. 2. Fisheries Act, 1868—43 &amp; 32 Vict. Cap. 42.

Application to Register a Vessel or Boat.

Part of \_\_\_\_\_ Letter \_\_\_\_\_

The \_\_\_\_\_  
 Port or place to which belonging \_\_\_\_\_  
 Owner \_\_\_\_\_  
 Master \_\_\_\_\_  
 Description of vessel or }  
 keel, how rigged, when }  
 built, and, &c. }  
 Mode of fishing \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tonnage \_\_\_\_\_  
 Length of keel \_\_\_\_\_  
 No. of rats \_\_\_\_\_  
 No. of boys \_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature of applicant \_\_\_\_\_  
 Endorsement \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE.—This Act does not require that Boats engaged exclusively in Salmon Fishing should be registered; but the 84th section of 5 & 6 V. c. 106, further directs that every Boat, Cot, or Cragg, shall have, upon some conspicuous place thereof, the Name of the Owner, or of one of the Owners, where more than one, and of his Place of Residence, painted in clear, legible characters or letters, of not less than Two Inches in length. Penalty for non-compliance, Two Pounds.

## SEVERAL FISHERY.

Taking Fish from Several Fisheries.  
 11 & 12 V. c. 25, s. 43.

116. If any person or persons not being authorized by the Owner, Lessee, or Occupier of a Several Fishery, shall enter into or upon such Several Fishery for the purpose or under the pretence of killing Fish therein, or taking Fish therefrom, or shall kill Fish therein, or take Fish therefrom, he or they shall, for every such offence forfeit and pay a sum not less than Ten Shillings nor more than Five Pounds, the same to be recoverable in a summary way before a Justice or Justices—See also "Private Waters:" and 5 & 6 V. c. 106, s. 60, No. 113, which imposes a penalty of Ten Pounds for using Nets in Several Fishery, without leave in writing from Owner or Renter.

Definition of Several Fishery.  
 15 & 14 V. c. 25, s. 1.

117. The words "Several" Fisheries shall mean and include all Fisheries lawfully possessed and enjoyed as such under any Title whatsoever, being a good and valid Title at Law exclusively of the public, by any person or persons whether in Navigable Waters or in Waters not Navigable, and whether the Soil covered by such Waters be vested in such person or persons, or in any other person or persons.—See also "Private Waters."

Spears, &c. prohibited.  
 15 & 14 V. c. 25, s. 61.

118. It shall not be lawful in any Fresh Water River or Lake at any Season of the year, to use for the purpose of taking Fish, any Otter, Lyotter, Spear, Strokeknal, Dree Draw, or Gaff (except when the latter Implement may be used solely as auxiliary to Angling with Rod and Line, or for the purpose of removing Fish from any legal Weir or Box by the Owner or Occupier thereof,) under penalty of not less than Four Pounds nor greater than Ten Pounds.

NOTE.—This does not extend to Rod Spears.

## SUMMONS.

How to be served.  
 5 & 6 V. c. 106, s. 24.

119. To be served personally, or left at or on board the Vessel, or posted on the known residence of the person for whom intended.—For Writemore, to be served personally.

## UNCLEAN FISH.

Penalty for having, taking, or offering for sale, any unclean or spent Fish.  
 5 & 6 V. c. 106, s. 74.

120. If any person shall at any Time wilfully take, kill, destroy, expose to sale, or have in his possession, any red, black, foul, unclean, or unseasonable Salmon or Trout, such person shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding Two Pounds for every such Fish so taken, killed, destroyed, exposed to sale, or in his possession; Provided always, that if any Person shall take or catch any such Fish accidentally, and return the same immediately to the Water without injury, such person shall not be liable to the penalty aforesaid.

Artificial propagation.  
 20 & 27 V. c. 114, s. 22.

121. Nothing shall apply to any person who shall Catch, or have in his possession Salmon or Trout for the purpose of Artificial Propagation, or other Scientific purposes.

Export of Salmon.  
 20 V. c. 10, s. 3, and 22 & 24 V. c. 53

122. No unclean or unseasonable Salmon, and no Salmon caught during the time at which the sale of Salmon is prohibited in the District where it is caught shall be Exported or entered for Exportation from any part of the United Kingdom, to parts beyond Seas—Penalty, forfeiture of Salmon, and Five Pounds for each Salmon; and the burden of proving that any Salmon entered for Exportation from any part of the United Kingdom to parts beyond Seas between the 3rd September and 30th April following, is not so entered in contravention of Act, shall lie on the person entering same.

## VESSELS, BOATS, &amp;c.

Taking or using Boats without permission.  
 5 & 6 V. c. 106, s. 75.

123. Any Person removing, taking, using, or employing any Vessel, Boat, Cot, or Barge, without permission of the Owner thereof, liable to penalty of Two Pounds.

## WASTE SHORES.

Fishermen may use Waste Shores for purpose of fishing.  
 5 & 6 V. c. 106, s. 8.

124. Lawful for all Fishermen and Persons employed by them to enter upon all such Beaches, Strands, and Wastes, on or adjoining the Sea-shore, or any Estuary as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying on any Herring or other Sea-fishing, and also to draw up and spread their Nets, and land their Fish upon any such Beach, Strand, or Waste; Provided that they shall not erect any Fixtures or fixed Nets thereon.

125. And lawful for all Watchmen, Directors, and Guiders of Fishermen, and all such Fishermen themselves, and such other Persons as shall necessarily attend the Nets or Fishings, at the times of fishing for Herrings, Pilchards, and other Sea Fish, to enter and go into and upon any Lands, which lie or adjoin near unto any Fishing Place, fit, convenient, and necessary to watch and to draw or carry the Fish on Shore, and there to watch for the said Fish, and to direct and guide the said Fishermen, which shall be upon the Sea and Sea-coasts for the taking of the said Fish; Provided that no Person shall be empowered or authorized to enter in or upon any enclosed Garden, or any tillage Land with a growing Crop thereon.

126. If any Person shall persist or forcibly obstruct any Fisherman or Person employed by him in entering upon and using in the manner and for the purposes aforesaid, the said Beaches, Strands, Wastes, and other Lands, save Gardens and Lands with a growing Crop, he shall for every such Offence pay a Penalty not exceeding Five Pounds.

## WATER BAILIFFS.

127. It shall be lawful for the Board of Conservators for each district, to appoint as many Inspectors and Water Bailiffs as may be necessary for the protection of the Fisheries in the District, and for generally enforcing the Fishery Laws within the same.

128. Lawful for any person interested in the preservation of the Fish of any river or lake, or for any persons who shall have united themselves into a society for the preservation of said Fisheries, or for the Owner of any Fishery in any river or lake, or the proprietor of any Salmon Fishery on the Sea Coast to appoint Water Bailiffs. No such Bailiff empowered to act until his appointment shall have been approved and confirmed by two or more Justices assembled in Petty Sessions in the District in which the Bailiff is to act. The Warrant under which any such Bailiff acts must bear a Five Shilling Stamp.

129. The appointment of a Water Bailiff under the 11th & 12th Vic. c. 92, by a Board of Conservators, is not subject to Stamp Duty, nor does it require the approval of the Justices at Petty Sessions, as in the case of appointments under the 5th & 6th Vic. c. 106.

130. Such Inspectors and Water Bailiffs as shall be appointed under the provisions of Act shall have for the enforcement of Acts, the power of Constables, and all the powers and authorities conferred on Water Bailiffs, or officers, or men of the Constabulary force, or Coast Guard, or Navy. See also No. 3.

## WHITE TROUT.

131. The word "Salmon," shall extend to, and include Grilse, Peal, Sea Trout, Samlets, Par, and all other Fish of the Salmon Kind, and the Spawn and Fry thereof.

132. "Jenkin," and "Oravelling," are deemed to be "Salmon."

NOTE.—The Appendices in this Digest are not reprinted in this Report, but are substantially the same as appear in the Schedule to Report.

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Modes of nets:		Obstructing: See "Assaulting."		
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Do, for capture of salmon and trout and for all fish in inland rivers, . . . . .	61	Or on giving such a description as shall be necessary, . . . . .	5	
Mills:		Or committing offence after caution, . . . . .	5	
Regulations as to sluices where fish passes made, . . . . .	42, 43, 89	Or when time or name (specifying or obstructing any person lawfully fishing, . . . . .	6	
Fishing near mill-dams, . . . . .	42, 55, 72, 93	Not to be detained longer than twelve hours before being brought before a justice, . . . . .	3	
Where turbines or similar hydraulic machines, gatings to be put up, . . . . .	74, 96	And any person obstructing by violence, intimidation, or menace, or abusing officers, liable to penalty, . . . . .	6	
Gatings to be put up unless where Inspectors give an exemption, . . . . .	91	Assaulting, resisting, or obstructing any officer, or any person lawfully engaged in fishing, . . . . .	8	
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Stretching entirely across rivers, . . . . .	24	Having in, the fry of salmon, trout, or eels, . . . . .	66	
Or within half a mile of mouth of river, except by proprietor of several fishery, . . . . .	56	Having in, salmon or unsalmonable salmon, . . . . .	120-122	
Using fixed nets within one mile of mouth of river, except by owner of several fishery, . . . . .	33	Private waters, fishing in, &c., . . . . .	108-113	
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Using in such a way as to be injurious to free passage of fish, and which shall have been prohibited by bye-law, . . . . .	27	Registry:		
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No fixed net not legally erected in 1862 legal, . . . . .	59	Regulations as to registering vessels, . . . . .	115	
Regulations as to meshes of fixed nets, . . . . .	60	Resisting: See "Assaulting."		
Stake nets not to extend beyond low water of ordinary spring-tides—Regulations as to, &c., . . . . .	62, 101	Rivers:		
Fixed for eels—Regulations as to, . . . . .	63	Fishing near mouths of, . . . . .	35-38	
Fixed for salmon, not to be used without a certificate, . . . . .	64	Or within half a mile from mouth, except by proprietor of several fishery, . . . . .	35	
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Used in taking fry of salmon, trout, or eels, to be forbidden, . . . . .	66	Stretching nets entirely across, . . . . .	36	
When asked to be brought before next sitting of Petty Sessions, and illegal to be destroyed, legal to be sold, . . . . .	49	Or as to be injurious to free passage of fish, and which shall have been prohibited by bye-law, . . . . .	37	
Use of inland waters, . . . . .	71	Bag nets not to be placed in any estuary, or within three miles of mouth of, . . . . .	36, 37, 38	
Not to be used at night in fresh water portion of rivers—sailing, . . . . .	75, 104	Regulations as to fishing in inland rivers, . . . . .	67, 121	
With false bottoms, or covered with canvas, &c., not to be used, . . . . .	75, 93, 96	Smelts, . . . . .	97, 29	
Not to be affixed to stakes, bridges, sluices, or lookwaters, &c., . . . . .	75, 93, 96	Scaring or frightening salmon during weekly close season, . . . . .	71-122	
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Modes of, . . . . .	80	Sea trout, . . . . .	97, 121	
Not to be used in works appurtenant to mills, . . . . .	92	Selling salmon or trout during close season, . . . . .	14	
Or to be used near mill-dams, . . . . .	45, 56, 75, 92	Or unless or unsalmonable salmon, . . . . .	120	
		Several Fishery:		
		Entering on under pretence of fishing without owner's permission, . . . . .	116	
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Act or Statute, No. 25.	Paragraph	Water Rights—continued	Paragraph
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Not to be situated in, . . . . .		All persons at Constables, . . . . .	130
Spaw:		Weekly Close Season:	
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Injuring or disturbing fish on spawning beds, . . . . .	103	No person shall use nets for salmon or trout during, . . . . .	24
Spears, gaffs, or strokhead prohibited, . . . . .	103, 118	Or any nets, whatsoever, in inland or fresh water portions of rivers (noting for ed nets), . . . . .	24
Spring tides shall close ordinary springs: See 26 & 27 V. c. 114, & 39.		Exception in favour of ed nets, . . . . .	25
Spots and Trawl-nets: See "Fishing Weirs."	73, 95	Exception also in favour of seining, . . . . .	24
Stakes: Nets not to be attached to, . . . . .	39, 59	Taking salmon in nets during, . . . . .	24
Stakes: Nets: See "Nets," or "Fixed Nets."	103, 118	Openings of four feet to be left in all fixed nets and weirs, and bushes of all long nets to be removed during, . . . . .	26, 28
Sticks or sticks of wood, proviso as to, . . . . .	119	Penalty for fishmongers, scoring salmon, &c., during, . . . . .	27, 29
Stomachs: Service of, . . . . .		Incisions and joints and tails of any crab, lobster, or eel, in any weir used during, forfeited, . . . . .	26
Trammel Nets: See "Nets."	74, 96	Penalty in respect of each crab or lobster, in which any fish is taken, or which is left unopened during, . . . . .	26, 28
Turbines, where used, grutings to be put up, . . . . .	120-122	Persons using boat, oar, or carriage, during, liable to penalty, and for removal of boat may be forfeited, . . . . .	30
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